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P. P. P. P.,
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VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1894. No. 77

NOTICE

Leave your Watches and Jewelry with us for repairs. Remember we make a specialty of Fine Repairing and Manufacturing. All work guaranteed and at Lowest Prices.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

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Direct from the Manufacturer. The Latest Effects. Exclusive Styles. 4 Cases received this morning at

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Over 90 different designs and makes in Jackets to select from. Over 60 novelties in capes—all different. This complete assortment for Spring and Summer wear surpasses anything we have ever shown.
Goods on Sale, To-Morrow, Wednesday.

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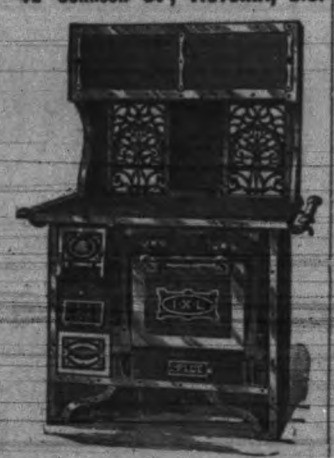

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Juvenile transportation made easy by the possession of one of those Handsome, Durable, and Reasonable Priced

BABY CARRIAGES,

See the Largest Variety at

Weiler Bros.

NOTE—(Special)—OUR SKIN RUGS, all sizes and quality, will be opened up on Saturday or Monday.

For that Bad Cough of yours
The Allen's Lung Balsam
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
As a Preventive and Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A cream colored pony, to drive single. Good price paid for suitable animal. Apply E.W.W., Times office. m27-3t

WANTED—A good second-hand organ at once for cash. Offers received till noon to-morrow at Western Hotel, Store street, by John Raume. mar27-1t

FOR SALE—A capital investment. The Oaklands' Cash Grocery, with stock, etc. Owner leaving for England. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply Lansdowne Road. mar27-1t

FOR SALE—A capital investment. The "Mount Tolmie Cash Grocery," with stock, etc. Owner leaving for England. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply Lansdowne Road. mar27-1t

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports on
Monday April 2nd,
At 7 p. m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
6 Trounce Avenue.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Parisian	April 14
Allan Line, Numidian	April 28
Dominion Line, Oregon	April 7
Dominion Line, Labrador	April 21
Beaver Line, Superior	April 11
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	April 25

From New York.

American Line, Paris	April 4
American Line, Berlin	April 11
Cunard Line, Lucania	April 7
Cunard Line, Aurania	April 10
White Star Line, Teutonic	April 4
White Star Line, Britannic	April 11
North Ger. Lloyd, Havel	April 3
North Ger. Lloyd, Saale	April 7
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Red Star Line, Waesland	April 11

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
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GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Santander, March 26.—Great excitement and some rioting occurred to-day when the funerals of the victims of Saturday's explosion took place. Large crowds lined the streets on the way to the cemetery and at the sight of the hearse rioting began. For a time it looked as though the city would be turned over to mob violence, but a strong force of soldiers was summoned, and orders were given to clear the streets and the cavalry rode down on the howling, cursing and fighting mob. There was little resistance, the rioters almost to a man when they saw the steaming sabres, taking to their heels. The disturbance at other points was quickly quelled and the bodies were interred without further trouble. No further attempt will be made to raise the hull of the sunken ship. The authorities are charged with criminal negligence.

Hong Kong, March 27.—The steamship Empress of China arrived at 8:30 this morning.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

Explorer Cameron Killed.

London, March 27.—The distinguished African explorer, Commander Cameron, was thrown from his horse yesterday, and so badly injured that he died shortly after. He was hunting with Baron Rothschild's staghounds at Soulbury, Bedfordshire.

The Waste of Child Life.

Dr. H. W. Chapin has an article in the Forum which forcibly brings to our comprehension the waste of child life in great centres of population. He shows that the bodies of 3042 children under five years of age were taken to the morgue in this city last year, and that 2851 of them were buried in Potter's Field. These children were victims of poverty and ignorance, and they represent but a small proportion of last year's or any other year's victims of these causes. Dr. Chapin has made a study of 600 child cases in the New York Post Graduate Hospital. The condition at birth in 508 cases was godo, bad in 20, fair in 12 and unknown in 60. This showing demonstrates that even among those who are forced to resort to public hospitals when sickness appears in their families, most of the sickness of infants is not due to inherited causes, but that it is acquired—presumably from faulty conditions of life, neglect and bad surroundings. That environment is stronger than heredity has been proved in the cases of 20 children received at St. Christopher's home some years ago. They were taken from tenement houses, and like most neglected children had a low degree of physical development. Many were scrofulous with a continuous tendency to skin eruptions. For two or three years they required constant medical oversight. Every year, however, has shown a constant improvement in their condition, and now, eight years after they were taken from the tenements and given proper care, they are apparently well. Good food and intelligent care have made them healthy. It having been established that poverty and ignorance kill more children than inherited disease the duty of the community becomes obvious. First the work of education is necessary. Parents should be lifted out of ignorance and taught to properly care for their children. The kindred curse of poverty is largely the result of another form of ignorance that we call improvidence. The fearful waste of childlife must be checked by lifting up the parents, by teaching them to care for their offspring properly, and by bringing them to a plane of industry and provident forethought.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Ladies' prunella congress gaiters, 75c.

CANADIAN BUDGET.

Minister Foster Addresses Dominion Parliament

TO-DAY ON THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES

An Encouraging Increase Reported—Sir John Thompson's Reply to the Prohibitionists—No Bill This Session—Minister of Railway's Interesting Report.

Ottawa, March 27.—The galleries were crowded this afternoon as Minister Foster rose to deliver his budget speech. He proceeded to give the figures of the revenue for the current year, showing what were the increases and decreases. It was exactly 12 minutes to 4 when Foster started. From customs, excise and miscellaneous there was an increase of revenue of $1,246,737 during 1892-93, as compared with 1891-92.

The prohibitionists met ministers of the crown in the railway committee room to-day. Sir John Thompson apologized for the absence of Minister Foster, who was preparing his budget speech. W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton; F. S. Spence of Toronto, Walter Hault of Montreal, and Mrs. Alexander of Ottawa, composed the deputation. They presented resolutions asking the government to pass a prohibition law and not to ratify the French treaty. Sir John said that no prohibition act could be passed this session. The government could not provide between now and the time the finance minister was to make his budget speech for the displacement of nine million dollars of revenue. He would make no pledge as to the future. The government would have to be guided by the report of the royal commission. An interim report would soon be received from that commission and before the close of the session he expected a full report.

The annual report of the minister of railways was laid on the table of the house this afternoon. The gross earnings of government roads for the past fiscal year show an increase over those of the previous year of $126,112, and the gross working expenses a reduction of $459,968. The number of railways in actual operation in Canada, embracing under one head all amalgamated lines, and including the government roads, was 65. The number of miles of complete railway was 15,320, besides 2012 miles of sidings. The number of miles in operation was 15,020, of which 14,883 miles were laid with steel rails. The paid up capital amounted to $872,456,175. The gross earnings aggregated $72,042,397; working expenses, $36,616,033; leaving the net earnings for the year, $13,426,364. The number of passengers carried was 13,618,025, and the quantity of freight conveyed, 22,003,590 tons. The total number of miles run by trains was 44,384,953.

Undesirable Immigrants.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—The British minister has interceded with the treasury department for the remission of the fine of $800 imposed upon the British steamship Brunswick, for bringing to this country three stowaways who were refused a landing in New York, and who subsequently left the ship while she was in Savannah. The stowaways were recaptured and returned to England.

The "Industrial" Army.

Chicago, Ills., March 27.—Coxey's "army" is recruiting here; over fifty "soldiers" have been enlisted. The men seek shelter in the police stations at night.

Deserted by His Lawyers.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, March 27.—At the opening of the April term of the district court yesterday, Lawyer Clark announced the withdrawal of himself and colleague as counsel for the defence in the case of the State vs. D. G. Ramsay, grand chief of the order of railway telegraphers, for cutting telegraph wires on the Burlington and Cedar Rapids railroad. These gentlemen were supposed to be Ramsay's main strength, and the action of the lawyers has called out bitter comment from the telegraph men.

Pollard v Breckenridge.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—The Pollard-Breckinridge case was resumed to-day with Chief of Police Moore on the stand. He was examined by Mr. Shelby. Moore denied the statement made by Miss Pollard on the stand with reference to what had been said regarding interviews between Breckinridge, Miss Pollard and the witness.

A Complete Fizzle.

San Antonio, Tex., March 27.—L. C. Frye and his U. S. industrial army of mill men are in hard luck since leaving El Paso on their march to Washington. It is doubtful if the army will be able to get out of Texas without disbanding. The Southern Pacific officials have decided to prevent the men from taking possession of or riding on their trains, if possible, and from present indications, a bloody conflict is inevitable. The army is still camped on the prairie at Finlay station, and has been 24 hours with scarcely a mouthful of food. The blockade of freight trains are now running past that station and through the camp of the army without stopping. Armed guards are on each train. If any high-handed proceedings on the part of the army are attempted, the railroad will protect its property. The army will be starved out within another 24 hours, and it is expected it will adopt desperate measures to reach San Antonio. Gen. Frye is not with his army. He has been mysteriously missing for two days and was found by accident yesterday. The conductor of an eastbound freight train found him in an empty ice chest in a refrigerator car. The high official was forced to come out of his uncomfortable quarters. The train was stopped and the general was put off in the wilds of western Texas, 150 miles from here. All freight crews on the San Antonio division have received orders not to carry Gen. Frye. He will have to do some tall walking or pay his fare on a passenger train if he ever reaches Washington. At last accounts last night he had walked into Rio del Norte and got there a crowd of twelve followers.

Forest Fires in Mexico.

Monclova, Mex., March 27.—The mountainous district southeast of here is being swept by forest fires, and during the past few days hundreds of thousands of acres of timber have been destroyed. All the grass upon a vast territory between Sabina and Sierra del Carmen, was also burned, and hundreds of cattle have perished.

Lord Salisbury's Lost Violin.

St. Paul, Minn., March 27.—Hermann Schiffert, a Minneapolis violin maker, yesterday discovered that he was in possession of a violin made by B. Gratiani, Pisa, in 1774, which was stolen from Lord Salisbury, ex-premier of England. The violin was brought to Schiffert a short time ago by a young man, a stranger, who wanted it repaired. Schiffert says that he himself bought the violin for Lord Salisbury in Pisa years ago, and that it was stolen in 1875.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

Progress of the MacWhirter Murder Trial—A Confession.

Inquest in the Herric Murder Case—Fredericks Fired First.

San Francisco, March 27.—Stephen T. Gage, Mrs. Leland Stanford's representative in the directorate of the Central Pacific railway company, has resigned, the ultimate object being the withdrawal of the Stanford estate from the Central Pacific. It is also arranged that Mr. Huddard and A. N. Towne will retire on the 10th of April, and that the vacancies will be filled by gentlemen representing English bondholders as coadjutors of Director C. E. Brotherton of London.

Oswald E. Elmer, a young lithographer, surrendered to the authorities late last night as the person who struck Jas. Gilday, the plumber, early yesterday morning, causing his death from hemorrhage of the brain. Elmer states that he was escorting two young ladies home, deceased grabbed twice at the hand of one of them, and she complained to him with the result named.

San Francisco, March 27.—There are three big British ships now long overdue for the Pacific coast, and the owners and underwriters are becoming very anxious about them. They are the Drumblair, 194 days out from Newcastle-on-Tyne for San Francisco; the Beecraft, 162 days out from Swansea for this port; and the Holywood, 174 days out from Liverpool for Portland. The Holywood, is making her maiden voyage.

Fresno, Cal., March 27.—At the opening of the Heath trial this morning, W. D. Tupper made the opening statement for the defense, indicating the line of testimony that would be followed. Nothing sensational was promised. It will be shown that Heath was friendly to McWhirter and that twice he thrashed men who spoke evil of McWhirter. There was promised a sweeping contradiction and impeachment of the prosecution witnesses; an alibi was promised for B. B. Terry. Mr. Tupper said that the testimony given yesterday by Mrs. Palmer was only the hallucination of a dying woman, too near the grave to know what she was talking about. Not much stress will be laid on the suicide theory, but Mr. Tupper promised enough evidence would be introduced on that line to raise a doubt in the minds of the jurors. Twenty-eight witnesses for the prosecution were named by Tupper, who would be shown to have sworn to falsehoods.

San Francisco, March 27.—The inquest in the case of William A. Herrick, cashier, who was shot and killed on Friday last by William Fredericks, was begun this morning. The murderer was not present as Chief Crowley did not propose to run the risk of Fredericks escaping, neither did he propose to take chances of the prisoner being lynched. The principal witness was Charles S. Melvin, the bookkeeper who was with Herrick at the time of the tragedy. He told the story of the affair substantially as already related in these dispatches. The most important point settled by his evidence was that Fredericks fired not only once but twice before Herrick shot at him.

A Senator's Obsequies.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Senator Colquitt were conducted in the senate chamber this morning by the senate chaplain, Rev. Mr. Milburn, assisted by the chaplain of the house of representatives, Rev. Mr. Bagby. Members of the dead senator's family, the cabinet, supreme court, diplomatic corps and members of the house were present.

Married an American Girl.

Philadelphia, March 27.—The marriage of M. Jules Patenotre, French ambassador to the United States, and Miss Eleanor Louise Elverson, daughter of the publisher of the Philadelphia Enquirer, took place at the Elverson home in this city to-day. The wedding was private.

The Kearsarge Enquiry.

New York, March 27.—In the Heyerman court martial to-day, Lt. Commander Bowman testified for the defence that he figured the latitude of the Kearsage on the morning of the day she struck, the same as that obtained by the Kearsarge's navigator. Commander Heyerman took the stand and said he had no reason to suppose or know that all the positions of the Kearsarge handed him on February 2nd by the navigators were not the results of the navigators' personal work and calculations.

Trimmed Millinery
Arrived to-day for the Lansdowne House. Due notice will be given of our opening. John Partridge. mch27-tf.

YATES ON EUROPE.

Edmund's Weekly Discourse Upon the Do-Nothings,

OR OTHERWISE THE ARISTOCRACY

Speaker Peel Likely to Resign—The Queen at Florence—Dissensions in the Irish Party—Merchant Sailors for the Navy—Rosebery and the Church—John Morley's Position.

New York, March 27.—In his weekly cable dispatch to the Tribune, Edmund Yates says:

In spite of even a more extensive exodus than usual, London has been by no means deserted during the last few days. On Easter Sunday the churches in the west end were full to overflowing, and after service there was almost as large a gathering in Hyde Park as on the previous Sunday.

Several times last session there were rumors that Mr. Peel might resign his office as speaker. For the most part they were mere guesses founded upon the observation of the obvious strain put upon the speaker by the longest and fiercest session on record. Mr. Peel's present indisposition has not been serious, but he will be in his place on Thursday according to present expectations, but on unquestionable good authority it is being said he will not offer himself again to the house after dissolution. His loss will be irreparable, and it is to be hoped that he may be able to reconsider what there is reason to fear is his present intention.

The Queen, who is much enjoying her stay in Florence, is in excellent health, and very good spirits. Her Majesty met with a slight accident at Windsor Castle on the day after her return there from London. She had a fall, which hurt her knee, but she is now quite recovered. The Queen is to pay a rent of 80,000 francs for Villa Fabbricotti, which sum is to be distributed by Count Fabbricotti among the charities of Florence.

Though Mr. Sexton, somewhat in the style of the Biarritz telegram, has declared that he has no intention of resigning, there is no doubt whatever that before long the Irish parliamentary party will lose one or more of those few members who can be said to give it an air of respectability. Probably the first to go will be Justin McCarthy. His health is not good, he has plenty of outside work that he wants to do, and he is tired. Nor does he stand alone in his retiring disposition, several other members of anti-Parnellite section are determined to cut their connection at the first reasonable opportunity.

At the present time, it is probable that the most unhappy politician in the country is John Morley. He has been compelled during the last 18 months to swallow both the British occupation of Egypt and the eight hour bill. Now, having suffered those humiliations at the hands of Mr. Gladstone, he is being obliged by Lord Rosebery to swallow what is practically the shelving of home rule. Mr. Morley certainly occupies a trying position, and it is quite on the cards that we may hear of his resignation before another month has passed over our heads.

Considerable curiosity exists as to the color of Lord Rosebery's ecclesiastical appointments. His opinions are believed to be very broad, and his beau ideal of a cleric is alleged to be Prebendary William Rogers of Balliol fame, while it would not be surprising if men of the type of Prebendary Eyton and Prof. Shuttleworth were to receive official intimation of an appointment.

The experiment of recruiting 800 men from the merchant service for the royal navy will excite much curiosity and interest. There is likely to be considerable difficulty in getting merchant bluejackets to submit to the discipline of a man-of-war for 19 pence (about 40 cents) a day, the present wages of able seamen. It will take a year at least to lick those who join into some sort of useful shape. But scarcely any men worth having will be likely to join.

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle spent a few days in Rome at the Palazzo Doria, on their way from India, so that the Duke might see his sister, Princess Doria, and his mother, who are staying there. They have now arrived at Clumber. The Duke's health was much benefitted by his tour around the world, although the consequences of the riding accident he met with in India might have been very serious.

In the recent fire at Duncombe Park, Lady Feversham lost her diamonds, valued at £10,000. Under the direction of the insurance company, the ruins were most carefully examined all around the portion where Lady Feversham's boudoir was, with the result that half the diamonds have been recovered.

Lady Millais has written the organizers of the art department of the Antwerp exhibition to say that her husband is so alarmingly ill there is no hope whatever of his being able to send any pictures.

A Liberal Victory.

London, March 27.—The parliamentary election in Leith resulted in the re-election of Munro Ferguson (Gladstonian) by a vote of 5823 against 4692 for Bell, Liberal-Unionist. The election was necessary by the appointment of Ferguson to a cabinet position.

Behring Sea Business.

London, March 27.—Ambassador Bayard had a prolonged interview with the Earl of Kimberley at the foreign office to-day. The conference was on the subject of urgent communications which the governor, has recently received from the British ambassador at Washington relating to the carrying out of the findings of the Behring sea court of arbitration.

Shot Without Trial.

London, March 27.—Reports that insurgent prisoners have been executed in Brazil without trial have been officially denied.

TRAMPING TO WASHINGTON.

The Unemployed of Ohio Will Interview Congress at the Capital.

Massilon, O., March 26.—The march of the "commonweal army" to the capital will be commenced to-morrow at 12.30. This is the declaration made to-day by the originator and leader of this extraordinary pilgrimage, and seconded and confirmed by Carl Brown, of California, his chief lieutenant. According to present indications the army will be several hundred strong when it starts out, but new recruits by scores and hundreds are expected to join at every stopping place, and "General" Coxey is sanguine that when he reaches Washington he will be at the head of 100,000 tramps. His son will ride at the head of the "army," wearing a combination circus suit of blue and gray, and carrying the emblem of the commonweal, a white bed sheet, signifying peace.

Coxey himself will follow in a carriage drawn by six white horses, while Lieutenant Carl Brown will be astride a mule. The object of the pilgrimage is already well known. On the arrival of the army in Washington it will appear before the capitol and demand the enactment of two bills. One of these authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue five hundred million dollars of treasury notes to be expended in the improvement of the roads of the country, and the second authorizes municipalities to issue non-interest bearing bonds and to secure notes thereon.

On its way to Washington the "army" is to be fed by the voluntary contributions of the sympathizers along the route, and an appeal has been issued to farmers, capitalists and laboring men to bring forth liberally that the tramps may not starve. The first step, to-morrow evening, will be at Beedurban, in this state, four miles distant, where two hours will be devoted to chicken roosts and unprotected larders, and also to organization. Canton will be reached at 8 o'clock, and if the police do not interfere meetings lasting until midnight will be held on the main street. The march will be resumed in the morning to Louisville, Ohio, where meetings will be held on Monday night, and on Tuesday evening the "pilgrims" will "round up." Washington is to be reached on May 1st. The authorities of Canton have sworn in an extra squad of police, in case the demonstration should take an objectionable turn, which is likely, and many other towns which the "army" is to pass through have followed suit.

Making for Peace.

London, March 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, in reference to the recent utterances of Chancellor von Caprivi, which are assumed to indicate that Emperor William is endeavoring to bring about a reduction of the military expenditures of the powers, says: "At a recent meeting of the Italian finance commission, one of the members, Signor Capelli, declared that he had learned from an absolutely certain source that the Emperor William was pleased to see Italy reducing her army, and that Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian prime minister, had advised King Humbert that the Emperor Francis Joseph was also pleased because of the lessening of Italy's military expenditures."

The correspondent further says that the King of Denmark, in conversation with a Spanish gentleman a few days ago said: "The Czar, my son-in-law, whose mission is one of peace, is quite ready to co-operate, and the Emperor Francis Joseph is equally ready to do his utmost to bring about this end. I have not ventured to speak to the Emperor William on this subject, because a young sovereign always dreams of winning new laurels, but I am sure that King Humbert is willing to discuss the question of a reduction of military burdens, while your Queen Regent of Spain has proved her desire for a long peace. I am sure, therefore, that Russia, Spain, Austria and even Italy are eager for an unbroken period of peace." The king added that he hoped to live long enough to see the European powers make some changes in their military establishments.

A Berlin despatch to the Times says that the Germania interprets the chancellor's words to mean that several of the powers are willing to participate looking to a general reduction of military expenditures, and that the Kaiser is foremost among the rulers who earnestly desire prolonged peace.

American News.

Washington, March 26.—Theophilus H. Davies, guardian of Princess Kaiulani and one of the chief representatives of royalty in Hawaii, reached Washington last night, and spent the greater part of the day trying to gain an audience with Secretary Gresham, who was so busy that he was obliged to excuse himself. Mr. Davies says he is here to find out what the United States proposes to do about Hawaii, and incidentally to speak a few words in behalf of the Queen and against the provisional government. He says a reign of terror exists in Hawaii, and that not even a small proportion of the people favor annexation to the United States. He places no faith in the idea that the provisional government intends to establish a permanent republican form of government as that would give the citizens a voice which would result in overturning all the annexation associations. He thinks the provisional government is at the mercy of its army of aliens and spies, while the people of the country continue to have faith that the United States will yet give them justice, and that the Queen will yet be restored, or his ward, the Princess Kaiulani, raised to the throne. Mr. Davies expects to remain here several days.

New York, March 24.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve inc., $1,779,350. Loans inc., $32,516,300. Specie inc., $69,400. Legal tenders inc., $2,755,700. Deposits inc., $4,190,000. Circulation dec., $65,900. The banks now hold $79,007,650 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

Chancellor Caprivi's Utterances.

Berlin, March 26.—Count von Caprivi's speech at the dinner of the Dantzig house, is the chief topic among politicians. None of the Berlin editors have yet found a conclusive interpretation of the chancellor's mysterious words as to a coalition of the nations of Europe. The United Press correspondent has obtained a statement of the subject from a high official in the chancellerie. This gentleman said that the chancellor had referred to the hope of forming an international customs union, whose boundaries should include the great and small powers of the continent. The impression that the emperor or Caprivi contemplates an international action against the anarchists or socialists is a false one, which the chancellor's speech has caused. That the emperor or Caprivi has in mind any plan for a general disarmament and universal peace, as has been maintained by several newspapers, is a palpable absurdity and must remain such as long as Germany shall have all its strength ready for an emergency at home or abroad. The European customs union, which the chancellor thinks may come with the next century, would involve a boycott against the United States. This feature of the plan, however, is not regarded by the official mind as at all remarkable. Not only men in the departments, but also such discordant organs as the Freisinige Zeitung see it and regard the boycott as quite within the possible limits of the chancellor's views. Other journals have said that the emperor was convinced the European States would be forced sooner or later to unite against American competition, which already threatens to overwhelm agricultural and industrial enterprises on the continent.

A New York Fashionable School.

An article in Tit-Bits describes a certain establishment in New York at which the "million-heiresses" of the great republic are trained in the ways of polite society. The terms are eloquent of the wealth of the students' parents. Merely to become an inmate costs $1,000 a year. Everything is an extra, even the services of the chaperon who takes the girls to a dentist, a dressmaker or a concert, being charged for in the bill. If a meal is served in a bedroom an extra shilling is charged for the accommodation. The appointments are highly luxurious, and include a magnificently appointed drawing room, in which the young ladies hold receptions, to which gentlemen are admitted, in the presence of any duennas. Accomplishments are costly affairs at this school, the regular curriculum of which deals entirely with deportment and etiquette. The girls wear orthodox evening dress at dinner, which consists of the daintiest dishes, served in ceremonious fashion by waiters who speak only French. Two thousand five hundred dollars a year forms the average amount paid per pupil, and after a residence of two or three terms a girl is returned to her mother fully equipped for a career of fashion in even the most rigidly ceremonious of continental courts. The mother, whose origin is often of the humblest, must occasionally regard her daughter, thus panoplied in all the armor of etiquette, with a certain wistfulness born of inquiring doubt.

A Scale that Slides.

"How many drinks do you think there are in a gallon of whiskey?" asked C. W. Craig, the Battery street importer, of a social coterie the other day.

Half a dozen answers were volunteered, one man with a pink eye suggesting ten, another with a pale, calculating face putting the number at 250.

"Well," said Craig, "it's purely a matter of locality. In an ordinary first-class bar, say on upper Montgomery or Kearney street, the average will run to about eighty-four. Take again a place that does a big private entrance trade, where the drinks are poured out by the bartender and served by the glass to patrons, in the private parlors, a gallon may be stretched out to 100, or even 115 drinks. Go down the other way, where the patrons are men who can afford but few drinks and want those few to work effectively, and you can scarcely squeeze sixty-five tipples out of the full gallon, and if you are catering to a substantial water front trade—a solid, steady stream of longshoremen and sailors—you are in big luck if a gallon pans out forty-five or fifty drinks. That is, unless you use the pump freely.

"The general average, however, is about eighty-two drinks to the gallon in bar trade, and much less when the whiskey is poured from the bottle in the family circle. At home when a man drinks he knows that the goods are to his liking and he pours out a liberal horn, but in a saloon the size of the glass he has to imbibe from, as well as the common etiquette of drinking, prevents his being too abundantly generous to himself."—San Francisco Call.

Feathers for Women.

All kinds of composite feather decoration, perfect for the purpose to which it is applied, are now most used for hats and bonnets, and a naturalist if a milliner's shop finds herself confronted with a hundred varieties of plumage never seen in nature, but excellent in art, for which it would puzzle any one but the plumassier or the taxidermist to find a name. The era of stuffed birds and natural wings adorning head-dresses is almost over.

Not long ago, for instance, terns were a favorite ornament. The whole bird was used. Large hats were fashionable, and two or three of the "sea-swallows" were grouped on a single head. Speaking of these birds, a milliner said, with regret, "These used to be only 9d., now they are 2s. each." That was in the second year after they were worn. At the same time and in the same shop a wide-brimmed hat was decorated with 15 pairs of chaffinches' wings. These were left the natural color. But others were decorated with rose-colored starlings, or grass parakeets, dyed black, and in one was a jay, with its beautiful plumage stained in greenish yellow.

To put creatures of such exquisite natural tints, but with no particular beauty of form, to such a use, was to invite the charge of bad feeling, both for art and humanity. Now the milliners have discovered a substitute with which no lover of birds need quarrel, and which reflects no little credit on their craft. Poultry feathers, in some cases of natural colors, but more often dyed to tints suited to the materials with which they are worn, are made up into plumes, wings, coronets, and pompons, with a grace and variety of outline which harmonize with the modelling of the human head far better than the natural bird forms.—The Spectator.

Whiskers that are prematurely grey or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

Chili and the Gold Standard.

Chili, one of the most recent converts to a gold standard, is now undergoing the travail accompanying the putting of its currency upon a firm basis. With the close of the recent revolution the question of currency reform became prominent. Large issues of paper money made during the war had to be provided for, and the resumption of specie payments on a gold basis was decided upon. July 1, 1895, was the date set for the introduction of the new currency, and the necessary legislation followed. It was decided originally to issue specie resumption loans in monthly installments. "Scarcely, however" had a few of these installments been placed and a beginning made with the hoarding of gold and the cancellation of paper money," says the London Financial News, "when severe commercial difficulties broke out at Valparaiso, threatening to culminate in a crisis. A cry was raised against the new policy, and in deference to the cry the government was obliged to stop the further issue of the new loans. Provision was, however, made for continuing to feed the conversion fund out of certain gold duties, and by these means Chili has up to the present accumulated something like £700,000 in gold."

There is no reason why children should be allowed to suffer from loathsome scrofulous sores and glandular swellings when such a pleasant, effective, and economical medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be procured of the nearest druggist. Be sure you get Ayer's.

President-elect Prudente de Moraes was born about fifty years ago of wealthy and influential parents in Piracicaba, a large and important town in the middle of the coffee zone of the great state of San Paulo. He was educated in the best schools of his native country and adopted law as a profession. He early went into politics, and gained distinction as representative of his native state in the Lower House of Parliament in the days of the empire. His course there as a Republican in a very small minority was moderate, and distinguished for consummate tact and dignity. He made good use of his thorough knowledge of parliamentary laws and usages, and employed his ability as a debater to good advantage for his cherished republican principles. In 1889, when the republic was declared, Moraes was assigned the difficult position of Governor of San Paulo, which state he organized against the wealthy and influential monarchy party, which, though now in the minority, still shows formidable strength, defraying, as it does, the larger part of the expenses of the revolution that started in Rio Grande do Sul. In 1890 San Paulo sent him to the constituent Assembly, called for the purpose of promulgating the republic's constitution, and he was unanimously elected president by that body. He was then elected vice-president of the Senate, of which, owing to Peixoto's elevation to the chief magistracy of the nation, he has been the only actual presiding officer. Minister Mendonca, who was a fellow-student in law with President-elect Moraes, describes him as a man of most gentle nature, but in reality very energetic and uncompromising, though just, impartial, and, above all, tactful. He will not take office until November 15th, unless Peixoto resigns in the interests of peace on or after May 3d, when Congress assembles.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

General News.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—The secretary of the navy has ordered Lieut. Irman to be tried by court martial. He was navigating officer of the Kearsage at the time she was wrecked. The charges against him are neglect and inefficiency.

New York, March 26.—The German tramp steamer Bremerhaven, which left Rotterdam March 6th, arrived here to-day. She was somewhat damaged from coming in contact with icefields and stormy weather. On March 10th she lost one of the blades of her propeller. Seven days after she ran into an icefield, an hour later narrowly escaping an iceberg. It was 800 feet high. Her bowplates were damaged.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

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Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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A Food and Tonic Combined

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YOU CAN SEE IT ALL FOR 10 CENTS A PORTFOLIO.

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There Are Very Few

Canadians who fully realise the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this continent. The magnificent work, "America Photographed," which we have secured exclusively for Times' readers, portrays by photographic engravings and vivid description the magnificent scenery and the wonderful works of man. Those

Who Stop to Think

Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

That in America

The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,540 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reaches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

Scenery and The

Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

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Remember—10 cents at office; 12 cents by mail.

CONFERENCE WITH MEDICOS

Doctors, Aldermen and Directors Talk on the Aid Matter.

NO DECISION WAS REACHED

Was Understood That the Aid Would be Amended to Give the City Representation—Hard Work to Agree on the Composition of New Board.

The conference at the city hall last night on the Jubilee hospital aid proposition did not result in an agreement or a decision of a line of action of any kind, but it was tacitly understood that there will be a re-arrangement of the representation on the board providing an agreement as to numbers can be reached, that the act will be amended and that the by-law will go to the people. The conference was originally intended to be with the medical men of the city, but the hospital directors were present, and the meeting wandered away from the original subject entirely. Dr. John Davie grew very caustic in dealing with the aldermanic committee and its report, and Alexander Wilson threw down the gauntlet of defiance to the medical men of the city not in sympathy with the hospital. Mayor Teague presided, and there was an imposing array of medicos present. It included Drs. John Davie, J. S. Helmcken, Fraser, John Duncan, Crompton, Leitch, Renwick, Garrow, Ernest Hall, Richardson, James Helmcken, Lang, Hasell, Wade, A. T. Watt and Holden. Ald. Harris, Munn, Vigelius, Styles, Dwyer, Ledingham, Humphrey, and Wilson, and Messrs. Joshua Davies, George Brown, William Chudley and George Byrnes, of the hospital board, were present.

Mayor Teague, in opening the meeting, said that in considering the proposition of extending aid to the hospital the aldermen had discovered that the medical men of the city were not all in sympathy with the hospital, and it was for the purpose of getting them together for an exchange of ideas with a view to leading to an amicable agreement that the meeting had been called.

Mr. Davies wanted to know, as Ald. Wilson was not yet in the meeting, if the other members of the committee, Messrs. Styles and Humphrey, were prepared to assume the responsibility of it.

Mayor Teague said he did not know; he certainly did not assume the responsibility.

Ald. Humphrey said there were things in the report that he did not subscribe to, but in the main it was correct. However, they were not there to discuss that question.

Dr. J. S. Helmcken said that that was not the question as he saw it. They were not there to investigate the matter of doctors sending pay patients to St. Joseph's hospital and poor patients to the Jubilee. The friends of the two hospitals were not to be aroused and stirred to strife against one another. They were both good hospitals, and worked in harmony. There were doctors at Jubilee who practiced in St. Joseph's. Jubilee hospital could not be made self-supporting through the pay patients. It would be wrong to attempt it. They must remember that they were not hucksters. Patients were not to be sold.

Ernest Hall said that they were not following the lines upon which it was planned to hold the meeting. They were not there to discuss the relative merits of the two hospitals. He had understood that the board of directors of Jubilee hospital were to be present, but that the medical men of the city were to come together to discuss the matter, and aid with their advice the aldermen in reaching a conclusion. They had nothing but praise for the surgeon, resident medical officer and matron of Jubilee hospital, but did object to the manner in which it was managed.

Dr. J. S. Helmcken said he desired to correct the impression that he was running the Jubilee hospital. He held a purely honorary position. He had in hand the matter of the Pemberton bequest of $3,500, which was to be used to erect a building where nurses would be trained in maternity cases and where only poor women would be accepted as patients. The board of management would not have to put up a single cent. He had learned of the financial condition of the hospital, knew it had to be met, and had suggested the idea of going to the city for $35,000. He knew the city would insist upon certain things before the proposition would be entertained, and was satisfied that the board were willing to agree to them. The government were willing to amend the act dividing the representation among the city, province and subscribers. There was no doubt that everybody would be satisfied if such an arrangement were decided upon and carried out. This was not the place to hear complaints about the management; that would go to the new board when it was created. The property would fall into the hands of the province, city and people, and he was glad of it. His wish and idea was to have a medical school, a chemical school, in fact, a scientific university established in connection with the hospital. (Applause.)

Mayor Teague—Is ther any reason why the members of the medical profession in Victoria could not have attended the annual meeting and have secured representation on the board?

Dr. Helmcken—The board met every two weeks, and they could easily have sent the board a letter stating their complaints. That would be even better than having the mayor and councilmen hear the matter, as the board are familiar with the subject.

Mr. Davies explained that the subscribers had twelve representatives on the board. They held office for two years, six being elected annually.

Alexander Wilson said he was going to say some things which would provoke discussion. Ever since the hospital was commenced it had the opposition of the medical men of the city with the exception of Drs. Davie and Helmcken, and possibly one other of those present. It was no use mincing matters. There were men here to-night who were opposed to the hospital; not the institution itself, but the medical men at the head of it. What prompted them? Professional jealousy! When the aldermanic committee appeared before the board some of the directors were surprised to hear various charges made against the hospital by nine medical men. The board was unwieldy, the management extravagant and the training school expensive. There were men present who could tear the hospital to pieces. It was the same all over the Dominion. Professional jealousy ruled. The report of the committee was unfair. Did they contrast the medicines and the instruments used with those of St. Joseph's? The committee were responsible for any strife stirred up between the hospitals. The doctors gave the information to kill the by-law. Dr. Helmcken had told the truth about his suggesting the idea of going to the city, and the appeal was an honest one. It was not a question of the council paying, but they as taxpayers came to the council and only asked the city for the cost of caring for the poor of the city. The medical men were as keen for practice as any tradesmen were for business. They had to depend on the public, and it was unwise to make any threats. The hospital was doing great work. In the matter of supplying trained nurses alone they were doing the doctors themselves an incalculable good. They could put in 100 patients and give each 1,000 cubic feet of air. Contrast that with St. Joseph's.

Ald. Humphrey—Don't run down St. Joseph's.

There were calls of question, but Mr. Wilson went on. He was not running St. Joseph's down. He said the medical men wanted to run riot in that hospital. He wound up by saying that it was the best hospital in America.

Dr. Leitch said they were hardly sticking to the question they were called together to discuss. Mr. Wilson had made charges he could not substantiate. They were not jealous of the hospital, but were opposed to the way it was run from the standpoint of their own business as medical men. It was a simple business proposition to send their pay patients to St. Joseph's and their poor ones to the Jubilee, which was a public institution. They were not fairly treated at Jubilee hospital. There was not another such institution on the continent that was run by two or three men. At the same time they were not jealous of it, and had the highest regard for the men in charge. All they wanted was fair play, with an equal chance for all.

Mr. Davies—In what respect are you not treated fairly at Jubilee?

Dr. Leitch—In Jubilee if we send a ward patient there we lose him. It is not so in St. Joseph's.

Mr. Chudley thought the hospital board had nothing to do with the differences between the two sections of the medical men. He said any one could attend meetings of the hospital board, and they had difficulty at the annual meetings in getting enough people together to elect. He denied the charge that two or three men run the hospital.

Mayor Teague said that as he saw it the question was, Can the whole medical fraternity participate in the management of the hospital, or would it be well for them not to?

Dr. Ernest Hall said as to Mr. Wilson's charges that he was willing to co-operate with any or all of the medical men. In considering the matter before the meeting they must bear in mind the point of securing the sympathy of the medical men. The latter must receive certain consideration. There was a consulting staff, whose only privilege was to order out the hospital ambulance. An outsider had to go to them to have it ordered out. He did not object to going to any of the older doctors, but disliked to have to go to men who had not been here as long as he had. The question before them was between the medical men and the aldermen, and he had prepared a series of conditions to which if all of the doctors whom he had consulted did not agree in detail they did in spirit. It was as follows:

1. The city council shall have the appointment of directorate in proportion to the amount of money for which they become responsible.

2. The directorate shall select from among the active practitioners of the city twelve visitors, who shall be the visiting staff.

3. The visiting staff shall be classified as visiting physicians and visiting surgeons, and one of each class shall attend the public wards daily.

4. The visiting staff shall serve in rotation, the term of service being months.

5. The board of directors shall at each annual meeting select from the visiting staff two, who shall be the consulting staff.

6. No major surgical operation shall be performed without the consent of the majority of the consulting staff acting with the surgeon in charge.

7. Inasmuch as all medical men in this city are general practitioners there shall be no appointments in special departments.

8. The directors' room in the hospital shall be at the service of any medical society that is or may be formed in this city for the purpose of holding their meetings.

9. No major surgical operation shall be performed without notification of the complete staff, and of other practising physicians who may request such notification.

Mr. Byrnes thought the committee should be called upon to substantiate the charges made in their report. If they did they would repudiate every one of them.

Ald. Styles said they were not there for that purpose. He supposed the report was founded on facts but if there was any objection to it the directors were to blame. They had broken faith. After agreeing to name a committee to work with them they had failed to do so.

Mr. Davies said the board were incensed at the methods resorted to by the committee to obtain information, and for that reason had not named a committee. Why had the committee gone to people who were opposed to the hospital, and why had they not come to the directors? He ridiculed the idea of the city building a hospital for $8,000. One wing of Jubilee hospital had cost that. As to the suggestions of Dr. Hall, they did not have the facilities for major operations, with all the medical fraternity present. In Montreal they had an operating theatre. The hospital cost $300,000, and to give an idea of the cost of hospitals he would tell those present that its officers said there was room for the expenditure of $800,000 more. They had with the limited means at their disposal devoted themselves to their departments, looking to the care, treatment and nursing of patients. The hospital was not a medical school; it was not big enough; there was not sufficient room. Some of the ideas of Dr. Hall could be carried out, but if all the ideas of the medical men were the hospital would have to be enlarged. They had endeavored to secure the best medical and surgical aid possible, and he believed they had succeeded. The hospital was doing a noble work, and the record shown in its annual report was a splendid one.

Ald. Dwyer said he believed the aldermen were unanimously in favor of aiding a fuller and more definite information. There was dissatisfaction expressed, and if the by-law went to the people as matters now stood it would surely be beaten. They wanted to place the by-law before the people in shape to be passed and wanted more information.

Ald. Wilson said they gave facts to the board of directors when before them as a committee instead of the board giving them facts. He was surprised at the charge about their methods. The board had thanked them by vote for what they had done. He wanted to know where they were to go for information; certainly not to the people they were negotiating with. The hospital they reported on was simply an ordinary building where city cases could be treated. St. Joseph's was a noble institution, and well worthy of the comparison. He charged that the board was unwieldy and could not work well. As to the committee, it had a duty to perform, and its members preferred to do it. The report would stand. He believed the council wanted to pass the by-law, but must have facts and an understanding. The day of voting public money away without a return or some showing was past. Dr. Helmcken had exactly voiced his sentiments as to the new board of management for the hospital. The hospital had to be aided in its present difficulty, for the city had to have the hospital. They must face the difficulty. He believed the medical men should be represented on the board.

Dr. Richardson said the report of the committee was altogether wrong; the comparison was wrong. In the matter of expenditure he had made it fit the wishes of the board as far as possible. The cost of maintenance in 1890-91 was over $17,000. That year free patients had been treated for a total of 12,000 days, and the average cost was $1.40 a patient per day. In 1891-92 the total cost was $22,000; free patients received a total of 15,000 days' care, and the average cost was $1.44 per day. In 1892-3 the cost was $23,000; free patients received 13,875 days' treatment, and the average was $1.70. In February last the average cost per patient was reduced to $1.26, so about $1.43 was a fair general average. At that rate the city's poor cost the hospital $33,843, for in that time the hospital had given 23,667 days' treatment. The debt of the hospital was not all, or nearly all, on working expenses. Had the city paid for all its free patients they would have paid all running expenses and $25,000 of the old construction debt. He made no distinction between medical men. The present plan followed worked very well, but he would admit that it was not the same as was followed elsewhere. However, it was not the general rule to have all the medical men on the visiting staffs of hospitals. While he was practising in the east Toronto general hospital had only six visiting physicians. He believed it far more costly to meet the wishes of a number of men than a few. Under the monthly visiting system patients passed from one physician to another, and that was bad. The second man would not know the case, and would have little interest in it, very likely. If all the physicians were to attend they would have to have operations in the general ward, there being room nowhere else.

Dr. Leitch—At the present time the medical fraternity in Toronto are making war on the management of the general hospital. There are thirteen visiting physicians, I believe. If Jubilee will stand no more physicians, very well, but if it will, why not get the aid of more pay patients?

Dr. Richardson said the pay patients did not benefit Jubilee hospital. He believed the city should be represented on the board, which he deemed competent and the proper body to settle the disputed points.

Dr. Davie said as he saw it there were two questions to be considered. One was should the council aided by the medical men work to secure the passage of the by-law, and the second referred to the matter of complaints from the medical men. Victoria as a corporation did not contribute one cent to the building of the hospital, which for years had done the work which the city should have done. As Dr. Richardson stated, $25,000 of the amount asked is for old construction debt. The city had actually given $4,040 and had all of its sick poor cared for.

Ald. Munn—Were any of the sick poor received from an accredited agent of the city?

Dr. Davie—Here is how we get them. A sick man comes to me or some one else connected with the hospital. We examine him, certify that he is a worthy or fit patient, and send him to the directors, who admit him. They come out of the city and are a direct charge on the city. He regarded Dr. Leitch's idea of allowing all physicians to practice in the free ward as unworkable. The transfer of patients to physicians serving one month after another would be bad. In connection with the question of meeting the complaints he was willing to do certain things. He was willing to make his department as popular as possible. He proposed to send out cards inviting the medical men to every operation. He had come to the meeting specially to criticize the report, which from end to end was inaccurate. The committee condemned themselves out of their own mouths and their report was most mischievous and inaccurate. They said the hospital cost $996,000. It did not.

Ald. Wilson—Your board gave us that.

Dr. Davie—You should have obtained facts and reported nothing you did not know to be true. You will defeat the by-law with your report. The hospital cost $65,000. You are wrong in your figures on that hospital you propose building. You are wrong in your figures as to St. Joseph's hospital. And as to the board and your comments on it, do you suppose they are all fools? Don't you know some of the best business men in the city are on it? This hospital proposal of yours is too absurd to discuss. Some one should wear the fool's cap.

Ald. Wilson—Would an absolutely "poor patient" hospital pay better than a mixed one?

Dr. Davie—Such a thing would perpetrate an injustice on the better class of people. He looked upon Jubilee hospital as a life saving institution.

Ald. Munn thought Dr. Davie approached the question in the wrong way when he placed the city in the light of a debtor. Some one might open a clothing store and dispense clothing to the poor and in after years try to collect from the city. If the city is to pay for the poor it must know who they are. It must have a competent man to pass on them, but to have the city take charge of every poor person that comes along and then bill the city is not business. He believed this feature of the question should have been kept in the background. In that direction it was not a doctor. The citizens of the city had been the hospital liberally when it was built, and had since helped to maintain it. All of that was to the credit of the city. If the corporation granted aid it must have a voice in its management.

Dr. Davie said they carefully scrutinized every case. The city as a corporation had given no more than he stated. It was perfectly true the citizens had subscribed, but that was not an equitable proposition.

Dr. Richardson suggested that the city physician would be the proper one to scrutinize cases where the city was responsible.

Alexander Wilson said that in Mayor Grant's time the city had given $500 where $1,000 had been promised. That had not been included in the $4,000 mentioned. The city had also promised to reimburse the hospital for a line of water pipe out to the hospital, but had failed to. He also asserted that patients were carefully scrutinized.

Mr. Byrnes said that when they started to build the hospital the government offered $20,000 conditional upon the city giving $20,000. The public subscriptions amounted to $18,000 and the directors had to go to their pockets for the remaining $2,000.

Ald. Harris moved that a committee be appointed to secure the amendment of the act, and suggested that the new board should consist of three aldermen, three men named by the government and three by the subscribers.

Ald. Wilson, Mr. Brown and Dr. Crompton opposed the idea of any doctor coming on the board.

Alex. Wilson—Why not hear more from some of the growling doctors?

Ald. Humphrey said Dr. Davie did not know all that he was talking about when he discussed their hospital proposal. The doctor did not know that they had a site already.

Ald. Wilson—We have not yet heard from the board what they want. You know we must not press ourselves on them.

Alex. Wilson—I believe the board are agreeable to letting the city have representation on it.

Joshua Davies—Why not reduce the city's representatives by three and give the aldermen three directors on the board?

Ald. Humphrey—That would be no representation at all. What would three in eighteen amount to?

Dr. Davie suggested that the board be composed of three from the subscribers, three from the government, one from the French Benevolent Society and three from the city, the latter to include the mayor.

Ald. Dwyer suggested that the views of some of the other doctors be listened to. He had heard nothing new during the evening.

Dr. Helmcken believed that one director would be satisfactory to the French Benevolent society.

Dr. Ernest Hall said they had not reached a conclusion on the question they had been called to discuss.

Dr. Helmcken said it would be impossible to reach an agreement that would suit all. It would be well to stop all that until the new board met. He knew all would accept the terms proposed. The city representatives must be good workers and must labor to secure funds. He asked his brethren to stop quarrelling, carry the by-law and put the hospital on its feet. Theirs was the noblest profession in the world, and they should now show the nobility of the profession. There was no lack of charity with the people. They would not see the by-law defeated and the hospital closed.

Dr. Hall said he had charged favoritism in the selection of the consulting staff, and he wanted the doctors to back him up. The whole matter should be threshed out here. He had been told that he was not on the consulting staff because he had done some advertising. Well, he paid for his advertising; the bills did not go to the hospital board.

Alex. Wilson and Dr. Hall had a discussion about one of the latter's patients, and Dr. Helmcken urged that nothing be done as to complaints. No one else had anything to say, and at 11.15 the meeting adjourned, with a vote of thanks to the mayor and aldermen.

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Only Vanilla Chocolate of highest grade, is manufactured by MENIER—Beneficial even for the most delicate.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 20 MILLION POUNDS

If he hasn't it on sale send his name and your address to MENIER, Canadian Branch, No. 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR-SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road

Argyle House

YOU

Ought to call and get a pair of our Black Seamless

Stockings.

OUR

White Satin Striped

Muslins

At 10c. a yard, are the best value in the market this season.

Embroideries

from 3c. a yard.

Unbleached Apron and Pinafore Linen, 10c. a yard.

J. Horner & Co.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the "Winding Up Act" and amending Acts; and in the matter of the "Victoria Iron Works Company, Limited."

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the above named company by the Supreme Court of British Columbia was on the 24th day of March, 1894, presented to the said Court by Turner, Beeton & Co., of the City of Victoria, creditors of the said company, and by an order of Mr. Justice Walkem dated the same day, William Monteith was appointed provisional liquidator of the said company until the hearing of the said petition; and the said petition is directed to be heard before a judge of this Court on Friday, the 20th day of March, 1894, at the Law Courts, Bastion Square, at 11 a.m., and at the same time and place an application will be made for the appointment of a liquidator of the said company; and any creditor or contributory of the said company desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said company under the above Acts, or the appointment of a liquidator, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1894.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

W. J. HANNA,
Graduate U. S. College of Embalming
PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street, near Store St.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 225 acres fenced; 20 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1200, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $500.

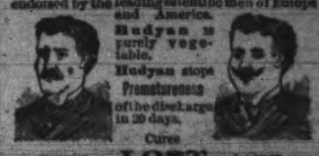
THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



Hudyan is purely vegetable.
Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.
Cures

BEFORE LOST AFTER
MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, Invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures Debility Nervousness, and Developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private ones.

Premature ness means impotency in the age usage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Munson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charge. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1020 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Agreements.

SAVE Money! Time! Labor!

—BY USING—

THE H. & K.

Self Cleansing Plate Polishing Cloth

NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.

The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.

Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.

The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.

Price 20 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.

For sale at—

SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.,
and WEILER BROS.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

VETERINARY.

F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., of Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 102 Johnson Street. Telephone 162; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fs203

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 78 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

MISS FOX, Teacher of Piano and Harmonium. RESIDENCE—36 Mason street, near Pandora avenue. mar21-1m

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets, will receive prompt attention. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. jy18

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. A. A. BROWN, Secretary. jy18

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 126, R.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, 1-yr Scribe E.

FAIR WEST LODGE, No. 4, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PEMBERTON, C. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. R. G. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEENS MARKET. T. GOODACRE, Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairing promptly at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 124.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE, 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole therapist for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 934 Douglas Street.

JOSEPH SEARS, Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger. Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc. 114 Yates Street.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH, BUTCHER AND PACKER, 72 Yates street. Oc17

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.) The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits. First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. fe13 s.m.t&w 1y

B. C. Pioneer Society.

NOTICE.

At the next regular monthly meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, the 4th of April, 1894, a motion proposing to fix a day for decorating graves of pioneers of British Columbia will be considered. Full attendance of members is requested. By order. ALLAN GRAHAM, President. Victoria March 15, 1894.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE. ROBERT JAMIESON, Manager.

THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing. THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, Engagement of THE FAMOUS W. T. Carleton Opera Co. A PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

Repertory During Engagement:—Thursday Night—DOROTHY. Friday Night—NANON. Saturday Matinee—CHIMES OF NORMANDY. Saturday Night—FRA DIAVOLO. Large and Powerful Chorus. Beautiful Costumes. Great Cast. Prices, $1.00, 75c., Gallery, 50c. Matinee Prices—Adults and Children, 50c Gallery, 25c.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL. On Tuesday, March 27th, A GRAND Concert and Entertainment WILL BE GIVEN IN INSTITUTE HALL, VIEW STREET, Under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Institute, for the benefit of the Cathedral. Among the performers will be—The Ladies' String Orchestra, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Rowlands, and other distinguished local talent. The entertainment will conclude with J. Baldwin Buckstone's screaming farce, "THE ROUGH DIAMOND." Doors open at 7:30, concert to begin at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, half price. mar22

Grand Masquerade Ball. Will be given at Assembly Rooms, Fort Street, by the Myosotis Club, on —TUESDAY, MARCH 27th.— Gentlemen, $1.00; Ladies, 50 cents, including supper. Masks and fancy dress not compulsory. Four prizes will be given. mar22-1d

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A respectable middle-aged woman to do general housework. Address T. B., Times office. mar26-2t

WANTED—A house and parlor maid. Apply to Mrs. Ward, Highwood, Moss street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, three cents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati O.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. jdm&w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A lot near the city; a great sacrifice; price $225. Address 37 First street, Work Estate. mar16-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—Young horse, good driver. Apply to A. M. Rammerman, London Block, Johnson street. mar19-3t

LOT FOR SALE—Cor. South Turner and Niagara streets; 40x112. Apply R. D., Times office. mar3-t f

TO LET

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location Apply 16 Trounce avenue. ja-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

WANTED—A furnished room with or without board, overlooking the sea; Times office. mar26-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—From 128 Pandora street, an English setter bitch puppy, liver and white. Anyone found harboring the same after the appearance of this notice will be prosecuted.

MISCELLANEOUS

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—for information that will lead to the conviction of the party who threw any rubbish at my store window. H. Stadthagen, 165 1-2 Douglas street. mar26-3t

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF B.C.—Annual meeting, Tuesday, 27th, at the Provincial Library, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business: election of officers. C. F. Newcombe, Hon. Sec. mar26-2t

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

✠ Gilt Edge Hams ✠ And Dried Beef. R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

NOTICE.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Green, Worlock & Co. will be held on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., in the general meeting room, Board of Trade Building, when a statement of the firm's assets and liabilities will be submitted. H. F. HEISTERMAN, J. STUART YATES, J. COLTART, Assignees. mar26-2t

Having imported direct from Scotland the Latest Improved Sanitary Air Sewer Traps, Gully Traps, S Traps, and a great variety of Bends, Sewer Pipes, three feet lengths, I am prepared to quote the lowest prices. J. W. KELLAM. mar26-tf Cor. Yates and Quadra Sts.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts. By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion, and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Another Canadian Pacific steamship affected with smallpox has been permitted to enter port freely and given a chance to spread contagion without a single check. On Friday, March 2, the day the Empress of India left Yokohama, two well developed cases of smallpox among the Chinese crew were discovered aboard of her. They were removed by the quarantine, the ship was disinfected, and the same day, with only a few hours' delay, proceeded to Victoria. She arrived here at noon on Tuesday, March 13. The tender which met her here carried nearly fifty residents of this city, who, unconscious of any danger, boarded the ship and freely mingled with the passengers. About 72 Chinese, 20 Japanese and eight white passengers left the ship here. She lay here all day, and many of the crew and white passengers came ashore. They were all properly suspects, yet they visited hotels and shops and brushed against people who would have taken to their heels had they known that they came from an infected ship. The Empress went on to Vancouver; about 100 coolies were sent across the continent to go to the West Indies, and some 70 were left in bond at Vancouver. At the latter place when the period of incubation had expired a case developed among the Chinese, and there is only too much danger of the infection having spread further.

As the authority of the Times for the statement about the two cases at Yokohama, the following from the Yokohama Weekly Advertiser of March 10 is printed:

"When the medical inspection was made on board the steamer Empress of India on Friday, previous to her departure for Vancouver, two cases of smallpox were discovered among her Chinese crew. The patients were at once landed and sent to hospital and the vessel thoroughly disinfected. This caused a little delay in the departure of the steamer, which left the harbor shortly after 1 p.m."

Some one is responsible for what in plain language is an outrage. The first questions the public will ask are: Did Dr. Macnaughton Jones know of the two cases, and fail to do his duty? Or did the doctor and officers of the Empress of India falsely lay claim to a clean bill of health? The India should have been quarantined and should still be in quarantine. Victoria took lessons in smallpox epidemics at an enormous cost, and will simply not have another if any means on earth can be effectual in preventing it.

THE SEAL REGULATIONS.

Sir John Thompson said the other day in the house of commons that the award of the Behring Sea arbitrators was not binding until given force by British and United States legislation. The American authorities therefore could not for the present enforce the Paris regulations against sealers of any nationality except their own. This declaration has provoked comment at Washington, and the view of the administration there seems to be reflected in the following Washington dispatch:

Dispatches from Canada intimating that the result of the Behring Sea arbitration is likely to fail of consummation for this season at least, owing to the dilatory policy pursued by the British government, has produced no effect here, and the state and navy departments are making their arrangements for the execution of the laws on the seal waters on the assumption that full force and effect is to be given to the decision of the arbitrators, which is so clearly explained that there is no chance of a misunderstanding. The thoroughness of the instructions that will be issued to the commanders of our naval vessels bodes ill to the fortunes of any craft, American or Canadian, that may go into the seal waters with the intention of taking seals in violation of the findings of the arbitration. It is of course desirable that these findings should take the form of statutes in each of the countries concerned, and to that end the McCreary bill was submitted to the house and senate, but, regardless of this, the contention of the United States is and has been that the findings of the arbitrators are binding upon the two parties of the treaty of arbitration, and that they have [illegible] The United States government proposes to act upon this theory, too, and offending craft in forbidden waters will be surely seized and the masters subjected to the penalties of the law.

Our government would be glad to have, and fully expected, the co-operation of the British war vessels in the police duty, but the programme outlined will be carried out to the letter in any event. There appears to be an impression in the Canadian mind that the modus vivendi, under which sealing was regulated last year, has expired. The United States government, on the contrary, takes the ground that it remains in force until all the findings of the arbitrators have been given effect, which is not yet the case, and it proposes to act upon that theory. It would be useless for piratical sealers to clear hastily for the seal waters, hoping to profit by a large catch before they could be served with notice of the regulations, for our government takes the ground that they have already had notice of the illegality of their proposed operations through the decision of the arbitrators and the continuance of the modus vivendi, and they will be seized without hesitation if found in the closed sea. Meanwhile the two governments are engaged in an effort to arrange the details of a plan by which the British naval forces can work in harmony to carry out the results of the arbitration. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, had another long conference on the subject with Secretary Gresham, who was also in consultation with Senator Morgan, one of the Behring Sea arbitrators.

This seems to mean simply that the United States authorities will on one ground or other proceed against sealers found operating in Behring Sea this season—for it is hardly to be supposed that they will have cheek enough to stretch the modus vivendi over the waters of the Pacific. It is clear, at all events, that the question should be promptly settled one way or another, else the sealers will once more be the sport of delays and uncertainties.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The San Francisco Examiner sensibly refuses to accept the alarmist views of many of its contemporaries in regard to the Esquimalt fortifications. It says:

"The British government is said to be preparing to spend $5,000,000 on an elaborate system of fortifications at Esquimalt. This project has been a bugbear to American alarmists for a dozen years, and will doubtless continue to disturb their sleep as long as Canada remains a British possession. Nevertheless there is no occasion for us to concern ourselves about it. On the contrary, it is a thing distinctly in our interest. The Esquimalt fortifications are entirely defensive. Nobody can pull up the bomb-proof gun pits and float them down here to shell San Francisco. Nor can they seriously interfere with the navigation of the Sound. They are designed simply to protect the naval station that is to be the refuge for British warships in the Pacific. If we should have a war with England those ships would menace San Francisco and blockade the Sound, but they would do that if there were not a gun mounted at Esquimalt. The new fortress would be very useful to guard the arsenal and stores against a descent by a French or a Russian fleet, but it would be of little value against an investment by an overpowering land force, which is what it would have to experience in case of a war with us. It would be impossible for the British fleet to guard the narrow channels between Vancouver Island and the mainland throughout their entire extent so thoroughly as to prevent us from throwing troops across at some point. However, no such emergency is likely to arise. We are never likely to have a war with England, and the British expenditures at Esquimalt will be that much saved to us when we are asked to assume the duty of protecting Victoria."

There is nothing to find fault with in this except the exaggeration in the first sentence and the nonsensical idea conveyed in the last, that Victoria will one day come under the "protection" of Uncle Sam. Probably, though, the Examiner meant this as a joke.

The programme outlined for the new session by the Rosebery government shows signs of having been fashioned under Mr. Gladstone's cunning hand. It was a master stroke to separate the new registration bill and the one-man-one-vote measure, since the lords cannot seize on the latter as a pretext for rejecting the other. At the same time, by adding to the registration bill a clause providing that all the elections be held simultaneously the Liberals secure a large part of the purpose for which the other bill is intended. Unless his several votes are in closely contiguous districts no man will be able to vote more than once. These two measures, with the Welsh disestablishment and evicted tenants bills, will make a nice dish of legislation for the lords to deal with. Rejection of the bills will place the "upper house" in a worse position than ever.

Speed of Vessels.

According to Engineering, the actual speed of the new torpedo-boat destroyer Hornet, at the late trial, was 28.02 knots, making her the fastest steam vessel afloat. M. Normand, the engineer, is building a sea-going torpedo-boat, the Forban, which will have a speed of 30 knots, 27.22 knots having already been attained by vessels of this class.

A Mull Centenarian.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, Garmony, Isle of Mull, completed his 100th year on the 5th of January. He was born at Kiel, Morvern, in 1794. Leaving Morvern in 1819 he settled in Ardnamurchan, from whence he shifted to a farm in Mull, latterly settling down in Garmony, on the east of Mull. His married life extended from 1821 to 1888—a period of 67 years—and a family of ten (six sons and four daughters) have predeceased him, with the exception of two daughters. In 1882 the old gentleman gave up farming owing to old age and increasing infirmities, and within sight of his beloved Morvern he has been spending the evening of his days in peace and contentment. He was a very healthy man all his life, and very fond of fishing, and until about two years ago he might be seen every favorable evening in a bot fishing in the Sound of Mull.

Sins of Doing."

The Vancouver government organ—which has been significantly mum for weeks past on provincial political matters, with the exception of an occasional "blanket" effusion, made up in about equal parts of fulsome flattery of its masters and vulgar abuse of their opponents—goes into transports in its last issue over the government ticket selected for Victoria city—just in the same way that the organ will enthuse, in all its sickening sycophancy, over every candidate that shall appear above the horizon in the forthcoming campaign wearing the government livery. "It is a big four—the biggest that could have been put together!" chants the obsequious organ with respect to the Victoria government ticket—Messrs. J. H. Turner, R. P. Rithet, H. D. Helmcken, and John Braden—a tribute which, coming from such a source, does not mean very much, as any other "four" that might have received the government nomination would have been accorded the adjective "big," and the superlative "biggest," by the automatically adjustable organ, with the same emphasis and unction with which these meaningless phrases have been applied to the actual nominees.

After indulging in a half column or so of the softest of soft personal gush, ushered in by the "big four" expression quoted above—which smacks strongly of a flash "variety" troupe dodger—the Vancouver organ works itself up to the oracular and prophetic plane, and delivers itself, with great impressiveness, of this concluding clincher: "There is a sound of going in the tree-tops—and the opposition have heard it." Doubtless, our gushing and unctuous contemporary thought this a rather "fine" rounding off of its labored lucubration. So it is; but not exactly in the way that the organ intended. "There is a sound of going in the tree-tops," says the organ—"and the opposition have heard it!" We are afraid our cotem.'s biblical lore is a little rusty, or it would never have used so unfortunate a figure, from its standpoint. The "sound of going in the tree-tops," it will be remembered, was given as a sign to the warrior-poet, King of Israel, when to attack and rout with his army the longtime foes and oppressors of Israel—the Philistines did not hear the "sound of going;" that was heard by the deliverer and his army, who routed the oppressors of the people with great slaughter.

It was those who heard the "sound of going" it will be noted, who came out on top, in the antitype of the figure used by our contemporary, and the organ is authority for the statement that, in the type, "the opposition have heard it." Although unintentional on the part of the organ, its biblical figure is very appropriate to the present political situation in the province. The Philistines (the government) have been long robbing and oppressing the people, and the delivering hosts (the opposition) "have heard" the "sound of going in the tree-tops," and are marching to certain victory over the foes and oppressors of the people. The "sound of the going" of the government, out of its too long maintained position of abused and prostituted power, into dishonored and dishonored oblivion, is heard, not only in the tree-tops, but from the mountain-tops, the plains, the valleys, and the isles of the sea, of this whole fair but robbed and oppressed province—"and the opposition have heard it," as the Philistines organ has unwittingly prophesied, and they are marching to the rescue, with Victory on their banners.—Columbian.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor: I understand a clause in the municipal act is to close up all stores on a Sunday excepting drug stores. This, sir, to my mind, is another blow to the liberty of the people and the working classes in particular, affecting the only day we have for a little pleasure and recreation. Why on earth we should be debarred from buying a cigar or a little fruit on a Sunday as well as any other day I fail to see. The question of Sunday closing is a broad one. By the passing of a local act they have prohibited the opening of saloons on a Sunday, save the mark, and now they want to deprive us of having a temperance drink. This will have a tendency to drive men more than ever into the saloons when they want a drink or a cigar. Also our wives and children will be prevented from buying a cool and refreshing drink when out for a long walk.

Mr. Editor, I think this is going too far; it is downright narrowmindedness and religious intolerance, for I know it is the church partisans who are pushing the matter before the house, and Mr. Theodore Davie is but their tool. It suits him at present to throw this card out, a sprat to catch a mackerel (election). Of course he would not include in his act a clause to stop tram cars from running; certainly not, it would not do to rob one's own self. It shows his religion is but skin deep. If they only had the power they would prohibit smoking altogether and fine you for not going to church. They would force a religion down a man's throat whether he wants it or not. Like the fanatics of the inquisition of old, if you won't conform to our ideas we will torture you and make you. Is this the Christ spirit they preach so much about?

I consider, sir, the opening of refreshment stores as much a convenience as tram cars or drug stores. The latter, by the way, I notice, are adding soda fountains and cigars to the stock in trade. They are getting ready, I presume, for the rush when the law comes into force.

Another question comes to my mind as I write. What will the poor miners do when they want to replenish their food supply. The only day they have in the mountains is on a Sunday to tramp miles to the nearest town, to find the law will not allow them to buy the necessaries of life. I would like to know what will the visitors think coming to our city when they cannot get any refreshments. They will go away with the idea, what a hypocritical, sanctimonious lot we are. While the ladies cannot buy so much as an orange or a glass of milk, the gentlemen (if they are in the know) can slip in the side door and drink all the whiskey they want. However, I leave the subject for abler pens than mine, and hope the workingman will rub his eyes and wake up to the petty tyranny he is being subjected to and let his vote be felt when the time comes. JUSTICE.

IS IT ANY PROTECTION?

To the Editor:—From your paper of today I am surprised and pained to learn that smallpox "has broken out in the Canadian Pacific bonded warehouse" at Vancouver. Surely, sir, this cannot be true, for, as is well known, Chinese passengers for this coast are perfectly protected by vaccination, and it is quite impossible that they should develop smallpox. Why! they are vaccinated before going on board the steamer which carries them; they are vaccinated during voyage, often more than once; and I presume that in accordance with the precautions called for by "scientific" medicine, they are vaccinated after landing. How very wrong then—one may even call it wicked—for those Chinamen to develop smallpox in any shape or form. It reminds one of the story of a man who said "You can't arrest me; it is against the law." But in the meantime they had arrested him, and had him safe in chokee. Our medical advisers say "You can't take smallpox; you have been vaccinated." But man, frail man, insists on taking smallpox, and at the most inconvenient times too, in spite of any amount of vaccination. Heaven forfend that I should raise another spectre in our midst; at the same time I cannot refrain from calling attention to the facts, leaving the very obvious conclusion to be drawn by your intelligent readers. G.

March 20th, 1894.

NON-POLITICAL.

To the Editor: Whereas there has been a report circulated in the city that we as an organization of workingmen had pledged ourselves to support one of the political parties in this province, we hereby inform the public that the report is without foundation. In fact, we are a non-political organization.

V. E. OTTAWAY, Secretary of Victoria Workingmen's Union, Victoria.

HON. J. H. TURNER'S RECORD.

To the Editor: Is it not right that Mr. Turner's political record should be placed before the people so that they may know what disgrace they take upon themselves by voting for him.

1. He was forced by the threat of a subordinate to consent to the condemnation of a person to the loss of his character and living. He afterwards confirmed this condemnation without giving the person any trial or chance of defending himself.

2. He allowed some one to purloin a person's testimonial of moral character, and then deprived that person of the means of earning a living because there was no testimonial.

3. He produced in evidence a telegram with eleven more words than in the original, and then prevented the Queen's Printer from printing the evidence concerning that telegram.

4. He prevented the Queen's Printer from printing a young lady's letters produced in evidence because they were written in too affectionate a style, though the legislature ordered them to be printed.

5. He got the Queen's Printer to put a row of stars, thus * * * * * * in place of a voluntary statement on oath made by the inspector of schools to ruin a teacher's character. If he was not ashamed of it, why did he not print the words?

6. He took a public school building out of the control of the school trustees and would not let them have the use of it, though they were using it only for the purpose of giving a free education to the children of the district.

7. He turned little innocent children out of the public school into the street against the wishes of the parents and school trustees, and locked them out.

8. He allows a teacher to teach one hundred and fifty children in a small school provided with seats for sixty, and then finds fault with the teacher for not keeping good order.

9. He provided a monitor for one school so soon as there were about sixty names on the roll, though there was no provision in the estimates for it, and refused a monitor for another school with one hundred and sixty on the roll and gave the excuse that there was no provision in the estimates for it.

10. He gave a teacher a certificate of a lower grade than that to which he was entitled.

11. He ordered out and turned out all the little innocent children under seven years old in the Wellington school, and at the same time allowed children under seven to attend at West Victoria.

12. He re-enacted a rule in the schools after it had been repealed by the legislature, which rule is ruining the youth of the province.

13. Through his negligence he caused a teacher to disobey a rule and then closed that school chiefly because the rules had not been strictly obeyed, and thus punished innocent little children.

Possibly Mr. Turner personally did none of the above acts, but as he is responsible for the acts of his colleagues and of the officers of the government, he is politically responsible. Mr. Citizen Turner may be ashamed when he sees this true political picture of the Hon. J. H. Turner in one department only. May we not hope that he will be, and that before he has the gall to ask the honest voters of Victoria to again make him their representative he will make amends for the foregoing disgraceful acts?

In testimony of the truth of the foregoing statements I affix my signature. JOHN N. MUIR.

At Russell & McDonald's, Shoes for men and women, boys and girls for $1.

HERE AND THERE.

Norris, the English novelist, writes that it is always a surprise to him that people like his books, since they never turn out what he meant them to be. Of another matter he says: "I have no liking for what is called the modern realistic school of fiction, because I don't see the good of it. One does not go to a novel for information as to the duller facts of existence."

Castelar, the Spanish statesman and orator, bids farewell to public office, saying: "I cannot participate in the government under the monarchy; my honor forbids. I can do no more in favor of the republic; my patriotism forbids. I will write for the reviews and journals of Europe which seek my contributions, expressing such judgments as my loyalty and my experience may dictate."

In past days in Scotland, when the "Old Bank," as it was called, was located in Gourlay's house, Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, precautions were evidently adopted to secure the safety of the cash in the bank's strong chest. When the "Old Bank" house was taken down in the first quarter of the century it was found that all the shutters communicated by wire with a row of bells in an attic, which was assumed to be a plan put in practice long ago of sounding an alarm in the event of burglary. The bank had also a guard armed with flintlocks and bayonets as an outside protection.

NEW WALL PAPER

AT W. J. MELLORS,
76, 78 & 65 Fort Street.
Telephone 408.

FOR THE
BLOOD
OUR...
Beef, Iron and Wine.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The school trustees meet this evening.

—Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

—There will be no practice of Mikado to-morrow evening.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Christy bread knives at Fox's. Easy cutting and no crumbs.

—Members of the I. O. F. hold a social in Fernwood Hall this evening.

—A bazaar and Easter fair is to be held on April 3rd by the ladies of St. John's church.

—A large assortment of goods at half price, by order of the assignees, at Johnston & Co., book store.

—A social and dance will be held to-morrow evening under the auspices of Columbia lodge, I. O. O. F.

—The closing meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society will be held on April 5th instead of this week.

—The St. Paul's church concert in Victoria West Hall this evening will be in every respect a first class one. Admission 25 cents.

—A general invitation is issued for the free social to be held by the congregation of the Centennial church to-morrow evening.

—Committees have been appointed by the various lodges, I. O. O. F., to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the order, April 26th.

—To prevent mistakes the Paragon Oil company have decided to supply Paragon oil only in the Paragon can. This oil took first prize at the World's fair. The second prize oil, namely Pratt's oil, will be supplied in the square can bearing government seal.

—The following was the programme rendered at the meeting of the Y.P.A. of Emanuel Baptist church last evening: Musical selection, choir; duet, Irene and George Packard; recitation, Miss Morrison; solo, Miss Lena Howell; quartette, Misses McEwen and McDiarmid, and Messrs. McEwen and McNeil; recitation, Mrs. Zillwood; singing, choir; solo song, Miss Durham; reading, Miss McDiarmid, and song, Mr. Westcott.

—The members of the James Bay Methodist Sunday school provided the entertainment held last evening. Rev. E. Robson occupied the chair. A service of song was rendered by the school, the solos being taken by Miss Withers, Roland Powell and Justin Gilbert. Geo. Powell read the story of the service entitled "Real Value." C. Spencer, the superintendent, read the annual report, which showed the school to be in a satisfactory condition.

—The sums authorized to be paid to members of C Battery as special deferred gratuity for services in British Columbia are: Sergeant H. Croft, $90; T. L. Englefield, $81; Corporal A. Gordon, $74; Corporal J. H. Shaw, $89; Bombardier N. R. Nelson, $72; Corporal J. Sutherland, $19; Corporal E. Hoult, $41; Bombardiers G. Cox, $76; A. W. Neil, $28; E. L. Miller, $52; W. Agins, $26; A. E. Chandler, $83; Trumpeter, F. G. Proctor, $96; Trumpeter J. J. Proctor, $24; Gunners, J. Appleby, $104; A. Ashby, $74; T. P. Burke, $80; T. H. Knight, $75; J. Lapointe, $43; J. McCarthy, $82; P. McNally, $97; J. Moulds, $92; P. J. Murphy, $18; J. Packard, $22; W. Thompson, $43; J. Tryggol, $106; F. Webber, $89.

—W. T. Carleton, the popular baritone, will appear with the famous Carleton Opera Company in this city at the Victoria theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings next, and grand Saturday matinee presenting in the most elaborate manner the familiar and popular operas "Dorothy," "Nanon," "Chimes of Normandy" and "Fra Diavolo." The roster of the company is as follows: Alice Vincent, Marie Bell, Clara Wisdom, Emma Fanchon, Kate Griffith, Alice Maynard, Marie Teller, Jay C. Taylor, Tom Ricketts, W. H. Fitzgerald, H. M. Imano, Stephen Porter, W. R. Dixon, Herman Ehrendt, Howard Cook and W. T. Carleton, the star of the organization, who is said to be singing as well as he ever has at any time during his brilliant career. The operas will be handsomely costumed and elaborately staged and everything will be done to make the engagement here eminently satisfactory to all who embrace the opportunities of witnessing Mr. Carleton's incomparable performances. The prices for this engagement are as follows: 50 cents, 75 cents and $1. Seats are selling rapidly at Jamieson's. The first night, (Dorothy) is almost sold out already.

—Lawn mowers and garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, skin rugs, at Weiler Bros.

—A grand concert is to be held on Friday evening under the auspices of L. O.L., No. 1426.

—The case of Charles Robare, arrested Sunday for attempted assault, will be heard in the police court to-morrow.

—At the regular meeting of the Y.P. A. of the Central church last evening the third number of the society's paper was read.

—We will surprise you with the range of baby carriages just to hand; somthing to suit, in style, durability and price. Weiler Bros.

—Rev. G. C. King's lecture on Scotland takes place this evening, not to-morrow evening, in the school room of the R. E. church, Humboldt street.

—You know we cannot afford to see you lose the opportunity to get something real good and real cheap, so we ask you to drop in and see the bargains at Weiler Bros.

—The Germania Club will hold its closing social and dance of the season on Monday evening, April 2nd, at Harmony Hall. The music will be furnished by the Bantley family.

—It was reported around the city yesterday that John Braden had withdrawn from the government ticket. Mr. Braden was seen to-day and denied the report. He said he intended to run.

—A committee from the trade and labor council waited on the government this afternoon in respect to the amendments to the municipal act increasing the qualifications of householder voters.

—The Nanaimo Free Press says there is great excitement at Texada Island caused by a report of a rich strike. A party, including Messrs. Raper, Priest, Webb and several others left this morning to investigate.

—Charles Williams, a half breed, charged with holding up a Japanese and robbing Carter's brewery, and Birdie Kazaar charged with stealing a watch from a man with whom she went riding, are being tried in the police court this afternoon.

—H. M. S. Pheasant leaves to-morrow morning for a few hours' practice in the straits. She will return to-morrow evening. On Thursday morning she will leave for Seymour Narrows to take hourly observations of the tide. The ship will likely be away about three weeks.

—Victoria West Lodge, I.O.G.T., was visited last evening by Pride of the Ridge Lodge. The visitors were entertained, the following programme being rendered: Song, Bro. Parks; song, Bro. Collins; piano solo, Sis. Simple; recitation, Bro. McCormack; reading, Sis. Diker; speech, Bro. Gilchrist; and speech, Bro. Virtue.

—Romolo Mednna, a painter by trade, aged 34 years, died at his residence on Menzies street yesterday. He was a son of the late Captain Medana, and was born in Victoria and two children mourn his death. Deceased was highly esteemed by his friends. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, instead of Wednesday, as previously announced.

—The hopes for the safety of the crew of the bark Archer grow narrower every day. Another of the ship's boats have been found in Euculet, where it was taken by the Indians. The news was received this morning in the following dispatch from Cape Beale: "The Euculet Indians have one of the Archer's boats. They took off 15 loads of flour, whiskey, etc., and are now all drunk."

—A committee consisting of Grand Lodge representatives, alternates, the past chancellor and one member from each lodge, K. of P. to arrange a reception for supreme chancellor Blackwell, who will be here about June 6. The grand lodge meeting will be held at that time. The reception committee has been organized as follows: Col. Behnsen, P.C., chairman; P. C. Gleason, vice-chairman; P. C. Deasy, secretary; P. C. Russell, treasurer. A sub-committee has been appointed to draw up a programme.

—There was an unusually large congregation at the Metropolitan Methodist Church Pandora Avenue on Sunday last, both morning and evening, the choir rendering some very choice Easter music. The solos by Madame Laird and Miss Wey were sung with great sweetness and effect. A special feature in the floral decorations worthy of notice was the pulpit. The panels were completely covered with moss, the front one being surmounted with a large white cross made of snowdrops and crocuses. The words "He is Risen" were embedded in a mossy arch at the head of the pulpit, upon which a pure white dove with outstretched wings appeared ready to take flight. The rich dark red color of a couple of amaryllae adorning each end was a fine contrast to the pure white callas grouped on the floor beneath. The blending of the colors in the floral work of the design showed the artistic taste of Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Hooper and Mrs. Archibald. Rev. Mr. Cleaver took for his morning text, "He is Risen."

—There will be a meeting of the school board this evening.

—The regular weekly meeting of the council will take place this evening.

—The case of Angus vs. Wilson in the police court will be argued on Saturday.

—Seven drunks of all kinds and descriptions were dealt with in the police court this morning.

—An inmate left the Old Men's Home without permission this morning, and will porbably not be re-admitted.

—Emily Peterson, a halfbreed girl, aged 22 years, tried twice to commit suicide yesterday by jumping off Turret rock. She claims her friends deserted her. The police took her into custody.

—Andrew Munroe and David Saunders were in police court this morning, complaint being made that they had been cruel to a horse. The former was fined $25 and $4.50 costs and the latter was discharged.

—It was necessary to adjourn police court this morning, the ventilation of the room being so bad. The matter will have to be remedied or the health of Magistrate Macrae, Clerk Pope and others whose duty brings them constantly there will be ruined. The stench in this room is simply abominable during court sittings.

—Peter and Tom, Indians, for having an intoxicant in their possession, were fined $25 each in the police court this morning. Johnny, an Indian, for having an intoxicant in his possession, was remanded until to-morrow. So was David F. Fee, who it was claimed supplied the liquor to Johnny. Susan, an Indian, who stole a pair of shoes from Mrs. Babcock, on Store street, was remanded until to-morrow.

—One of the old crew of the Archer, who took his discharge here owing to sickness, says the boats were laid on their keels on the deck and were not very securely fastened. He thinks that the boats were probably washed away by the sea sweeping the decks. The "shingle" ballast, unsecured by shifting boards, probably shifted, throwing the vessel on her beam ends. The sailor referred to thinks it not unlikely that the crew and boats were swept from the decks. Ellison and Reddy, seamen claimed to have been on the Archer, were not. They left the vessel here.

Trimmed Millinery

Arrived to-day for the Lansdowne House. Due notice will be given of our opening. John Partridge. mch27-tf.

THE TERMS OF UNION.

City Council States Its Conditions in the Hospital Aid Matter.

The city council held a special meeting this afternoon in the chambers of Mayor Teague. All were present except Ald. Styles. The meeting was for the purpose of specifically stating the terms upon which the council would enter into the Jubilee hospital aid proposition.

Ald. Keith Wilson submitted the following:

1. That the present Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital be converted into a provincial and city institution.

2. That the provincial government be asked to approve the change.

3. That the act be changed to suit the proposed reorganization.

4. That in the event of the change being made no power be given the management to mortgage the property.

5. That the number of directors do not exceed nine, three of whom shall be appointed by the city council.

Ald. Humphrey urged that a clause providing that the salary of the resident medical officer be reduced to $600 a year and that the other ideas of the council as to reforms be embodied in the document.

Ald. Harris claimed that to be purely a subject for the new board to deal with.

There was a general discussion, in which the assertions of Dr. Davie and Alex. Wilson were sharply criticized.

Nothing further was agreed on, and the suggestions of Ald. Wilson were adopted. City Clerk Dowler was instructed to transmit a copy of them to the hospital board this afternoon.

It was decided to have Ald. Munn and Wilson visit the Sound to inspect the lighting plants of the different cities. They have the matter of the new plant in hand and it was urged that they should bring to their work the latest ideas.

TACOMA ARRIVES.

She Had a Pleasant Run of 16 Days Across the Pacific.

The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma arrived from Yokohama at 5 o'clock last night, after a pleasant run of sixteen days from Yokohama. She brought 65 Japanese for Victoria and Vancouver, and 66 Chinese, 15 of whom were for the United States. She had one cabin passenger, G. F. Westcott, a Minneapolis flour mill man, who has been to the Orient on business connected with the growing trade in flour. All of the steerage passengers were taken in charge by Sanitary Officer Murray, acting under instructions from Dr. Duncan, health officer. The city health department will carefully examine all incoming passengers. The Tacoma brought 2,003 tons of freight, and discharged 570 tons here before departing for Tacoma this afternoon.

The sealer May Belle arrived at Yokohama on March 8, and on the same day the Beatrice, Otto and Vera sailed. The E. B. Marvin and Carlotta Cox were still in port on March 10. The Diana, Libbie and Viva were in Yokohama on March 8.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Boys' serge suits, $1; white linen suits, $1.50.

Trimmed Millinery

Arrived to-day for the Lansdowne House. Due notice will be given of our opening. John Partridge. mch27-tf.

A-DOZEN-BABIES
—For $4.—
Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SKENE LOWE'S,
Government Street.

UP BARCLAY SOUND.

Satisfactory Social Gathering—The Paper Mill Nearly Ready.

Alberni, B. C., March 24.—Lovely weather for the past seven days, but frosty nights. On Saturday night, the 17th, we had 16 inches of snow, but that is all melted on the lowlands. The mountains are now full of it and we have had only one mail in since the 17th.

On the 14th a dance was held in Ward's new building. Only the ground floor is finished as yet. About 50 people were present and had a good time, keeping it up until daybreak. It was not the opening of the hotel as erroneously reported in the Free Press.

On the 18th the Maude came in with a large cargo; she was going forward to Cape Scott.

On Wednesday, the 21st, a tea social and sacred concert was held in the Presbyterian church, the object being to raise funds to clear off the debt on the building. It was a very successful effort. J. Howitt, church organist, was presented with a handsome oak revolving top desk in recognition of his gratuitous services in the church. Rev. George Smith was chairman and conveyed the present to Mr. Howitt in a very happy manner. A large audience was present.

The paper mill is now nearly finished and operations may begin any time within the next two or three weeks. The sawmill is very busy preparing for spring building trade. A number of houses are going up on the paper mill townsite, "Milltown."

At Russell & McDonald's,
Wonderful $1 shoes.

A Quesnelle Settler Dead.

Quesnelle, B. C., March 27.—O. L. Poudrier died here this morning of pneumonia after four days' illness.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Robertson, of Moresby Island, is in the city.

J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., returned from the Sound this morning.

Frank T. and W. A. Dwyer, of Detroit, are at the Driard.

Mayor Hoy and City Solicitor McColl, of New Westminster, are at the Driard.

Dr. A. R. Baker and wife returned home from the Sound this morning.

J. Kirkup, provincial constable at Revelstoke, returned this morning from California.

J. C. Brown, Thos. Gorster and Jas. Punch, M.P.Ps., came over from the Fraser last evening.

E. H. Adams and wife, of New York; and D. Wilson and wife, of Tacoma, are registered at the Driard.

Purify the blood, tone the nerves, and give strength to the weakened organs and the body by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

AUCTION

Monday, April 2nd, 11 a.m.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Valuable Real Estate and the Victoria Theatre and Buildings.

I will sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria, by virtue of a certain mortgage dated August 8, 1888, and registered January 21, 1889, in the Lands Registry Office, Victoria, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, B. C., and known and numbered as lot 411, according to the official map of Victoria City, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, together with that fine building erected thereon, viz., THE VICTORIA THEATRE, and the buildings surrounding the same, consisting of four stores on Douglas street, and two stores on View street. There are 24 fine rooms upstairs, several of which are en suite; also, all and singular the furniture, fittings, scenery, stage effects and properties belonging to the Victoria Theatre Company, Limited.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage dated December 28, 1888.

Terms of sale, cash; 10 per cent. on fall of hammer.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

G. BYRNES,
mar 21 Auctioneer

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. 224

FRESH and RELIABLE

Seeds THAT WILL GROW is what you require if you would have a bountiful crop of Vegetables and Flowers. We can supply you with the best seed in all varieties. Also thousands of

FOLIAGE AND FLOWERING PLANTS,

Now ready to select from

G. A. McTAVISH,
9 Park Road, Victoria.
Catalogues mailed free.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,
(LIMITED)
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the Highest Quality. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure and Superior to any others in the Province.

PRICE LIST

SUGAR—	Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	5⅝c. per lb.
	Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5⅝c. "
	Granulated, " "	4½c. "
	Yellow, according to quality, "	3¾ to 4½c. "
	100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.	
SYRUPS—	30 Gal. Barrels,	21½c. per lb.
	10 " Kegs,	2¾c. "
	5 " "	$2.00 each.
	1 " Tins,	$4.25 per case of 10
	½ " "	5.75 " 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

WE HAVE
EVERYTHING YOU REQUIRE.
WE WANT
YOUR MONEY IN EXCHANGE.

SOX,
HATS,
CAPS,
SHIRTS,
SCARFS,
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We, the undersigned Dentists, agree to close our offices on Saturdays at 1 o'clock p.m. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October inclusive: A. C. WEST, LEWIS HALL, A. R. BAKER, T. J. JONES, W. J. QUINLAN, A. E. VERRINDER, S. G. CLEMENCE, H. B. FINDLEY, E. R. PARKER, T. H. HARTMAN.
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GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Vienna, March 26.—While the novelist Heigel was sitting in a restaurant in Riva, Tyrol, last evening, he was assaulted by a lieutenant in the Austrian army, who attacked him with his sword, cutting him frightfully about the head. Heigel's condition is critical.

Brussels, March 26.—Socialist mass meetings were held at Mons and Quaregnon yesterday, at which resolutions were unanimously passed demanding the abolition of royalty and the establishment of a Belgian republic. Speeches were made violently denouncing the king. The meetings were accompanied by no disorders and no arrests were made.

Hamburg, March 26.—Prince Bismarck has recovered his health so completely that Dr. Schweniger has withdrawn all limitations upon his smoking and drinking. He walks daily in Friedrichsruhe park and hopes soon to resume his duties.

Turin, March 26.—A correspondent of the Roma newspaper gives to-day an account of a recent interview with Kossuth. The old man said he was convinced that the day was rapidly approaching when the era of monarchies would pass away forever. "It will be a great day for civilization," he added, "the example comes from the United States, where the laborious people seek their well-being, industry and commerce. Here we have corruption and intrigue, from which results a constant and ignoble struggle."

The troops which were stationed in the streets to preserve order have been withdrawn. The city is orderly and the theatres have resumed their performance. Much anxiety is felt as to the behavior of the crowd on the day of Kossuth's funeral. It is feared that the students will provoke turbulent scenes.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—M. Witte, the Russian minister of finance estimates that while the concessions made to Germany by Russia in the new commercial treaty represents an aggregate of 2,600,000 roubles, the concessions of Germany to Russia will benefit the export trade in Russian agricultural products by 6,123,000 roubles. In addition to this, Russian goods to the value of 447 billions roubles will be allowed free passage into Germany. The concession to the export of Russian petroleum is regarded as especially valuable.

Blondin as a Rope-Walker.

"Le Chevalier Blondin," of Niagara fame, with an unfamiliar title, has been disclosing the secrets of his art and profession to a contributor of the English Illustrated Magazine. When he is walking the rope it is from the muscles of the shoulders, which are in direct communication with the acrobat's pole, that the whole balance comes. This and perfect self-confidence are the chief secrets. Once he was thrown off his balance at the Crystal Palace, London, by the man who managed the fireworks, through which he was to pass. But Blondin caught hold of the rope and saved himself from falling 120 feet, dropping, however, his balance pole. On one occasion he offered to carry the Tichborne claimant across the rope in England, but he pleaded another engagement. He repeatedly traversed his rope, however, at the Alhambra with officers of the horse guards pick-a-back. Indeed, the applications to cross became so frequent that he had to charge £5 a piece in limitation of the number.

The Shah as a Descriptive Writer.

The diary of the Shah of Persia, written in a fluent Persian style, has been published by command in Teheran. From the description given of the book by Prof. Vambery in The Nineteenth Century, the Shah appears to have been a most minute observer of persons and places, and an extremely painstaking writer. His first meeting with the Queen at Windsor he describes as follows: Her Majesty, the Queen, surrounded by her daughters and by the ladies in waiting, received me at the bottom of the staircase. She wore a black dress and had a black stick in her hand, and had also put jewels on. After alighting from the carriage, I approached and tendered her my hand, which she seized, and leading me upstairs, we passed through a gallery and a large hall adorned with fine pictures to a room which I had seen 16 years before. Here we took a seat and conversed for some time. After the introduction of Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice and Prince Battenberg and Lord Salisbury, I noticed in the retinue two or three Hindustanis, dressed after the fashion of India and speaking Persian. Her Majesty remarked, "I have ordered them from India; they are teaching me the Urdu language." On rising the Queen gave me a nosegay, and, leading me again to the staircase, I took leave of Her Majesty.

The Passing Cholera.

Dr. Klein, F.R.S., lecturer on general anatomy and physiology at St. Bartholomew's hospital, delivered a lecture on cholera at the London institution on Thursday night.

The lecturer said the prevention of cholera was beset with less difficulty than that of some of the communicable diseases which in towns we had almost constantly among us. He quoted an account by Mr. Ernest Hart, of the great religious festival of Kumbh fair of Hardwar, a town on the Ganges, at which, in 1891, 800,000 to 1,000,000 pilgrims assembled. In the opinion of the most experienced officials the most complete sanitary arrangement would be powerless to prevent the spread of cholera, if the fair was allowed to take place. The pilgrims coming from cholera-infected districts brought the infection with them, and two people died of undoubted cholera at Hardwar during the most crowded period. Owing, however, to the excellent and stringent sanitary precautions the infection did not spread. No more cases arose in the town or camp, nor did the disease develop on the track of the dispersing pilgrims. That was unquestionably one of the most remarkable and brilliant achievements of sanitation in the whole history of cholera.

Not only in India, but also in Europe, had it been demonstrated that cholera was a preventable disease. In 1892 cholera broke out in Hamburg. The insanitary conditions of its dock and port population and the polluted supply of drinking water brought from Hamburg the long-predicted day of reckoning. In former years the establishment of such a focus of cholera as Hamburg, which has vast communications and intercourse with the whole of Germany, would have been followed by innumerable foci of cholera all over Germany. Yet there was the remarkable fact that with the exception of a few cases in a limited number of towns, Germany did not suffer from any further epidemic outbreaks.

And the same fact was illustrated, in 1892 in a perhaps more striking manner in England. Sir John Simon had years back insisted on the importance of considering cholera and also typhoid fever as a filth disease. It had since become an axiom in sanitary science to isolate the patient, to disinfect or destroy all articles soiled by him to prevent such filth from gaining access to drinking water and articles of food, and to insist that the hands that had been in contact with such soiled articles should be scrupulously cleaned in order to avoid self-infection; in short, to prevent and to avoid the contagion being swallowed. By carrying out these precepts it had become possible to prevent the spread of cholera epidemically, and this had been successfully accomplished.

This success implied two things—(1) the locality before the introduction of a case of cholera should be in a proper sanitary condition, and (2) on the appearance of a case of cholera the measures for insolation and disinfection should be at once put into practice. There should be no attempt at hiding or ignoring; but the fact should be openly and boldly recognized and action taken accordingly.—London Times.

Crispi's Vicissitudes.

Francesco Crispi is 74 years old, but is still remarkably strong and healthy and mentally vigorous. He is not altogether free from vanity. Fully two hours a day are devoted by him to his toilet, and especial attention is paid to his well-shaped soft hands. Crispi is a self-made man in every sense of the word, and the much-lauded statesman of to-day was once a state prisoner. When Mazzini raised the standard of rebellion in Lombardy, in 1853, Crispi followed his flag. Mazzini, however, was beaten, and Crispi, with many others, fell into the hands of the authorities, and became an inmate of the prison at Milan. He was then in the zenith of his strength and beauty—and a widower, for his first wife, Rosina Sciarra, had died the year before. One day a young girl knocked at the door of his prison cell. She was a simple washerwoman, who looked after the linen of the prisoners. Crispi accepted her services, and soon began to look forward to her visits. He fell in love with the girl, whose name was Rosalie Montmasson, and she returned his love with all the passion of a southern woman. She promised to accompany him wherever he might go, when once the doors of the prison would open to him. Crispi's liberation came suddenly, but it was accompanied by an order to leave the country immediately. Crispi was altogether without means, and the lovers could not go away together. But Crispi loved Rosalie, and made up his mind to give her undeniable proof of his love. The lovers entered the room of a Jesuit pater, who took his pillow from the bed, and the couple, kneeling upon it, were made man and wife, the priest's blessing being her only dowry. Rosalie followed and accompanied Crispi throughout the whole of Europe during the adventurous years which followed, facing even starvation with him. But better times were in store. In 1860 the sentence of banishment against Crispi was revoked, his services to Italy were acknowledged, and he rapidly rose to power. Unfortunately, Rosalie was not as calm in prosperity as she had been in adversity. She began to be very extravagant. She wasted more money on her dresses and caprices than Crispi was able to obtain. Felix Marjoux, the biographer, relates that Crispi found her with new pets every day; she made pets of cats, dogs, birds, white mice—everything. Crispi found her one evening inspecting seven new dresses of green silk of different shades, which had just been brought in by the dressmaker. Dogs and cats were playing upon the dresses! Home became a perfect hell to Crispi, for Rosalie was extremely jealous.

At last he sent her away, giving her an ample yearly allowance. After his divorce he married the daughter of a wealthy official of Syracuse, Lina Barbagallo. By this lady, he has one child, a daughter, Peppina (Guiseppina) Crispi is now 20 years old. She is very beautiful and of charming manners, but very proud. She speaks French and English fluently and is a proficient musician. It is said that the young lady sympathizes very much with the French; but then—it is the father who is premier, not the Signora Guiseppina.

Premier Crispi, in a speech before the Italian deputies, defended his conduct with regard to the vigorous measures taken to stamp out the Sicilian rebellion. He succeeded beyond all hope in convincing the Chamber that martial law is necessary to uphold the authority of the government in Sicily. His motion was passed by a majority of 342 out of 409. The premier declared that the government "would combat to the fullest extent all revolutionists, whether they be socialists or anarchists."—Boersen Courier, Berlin.

A Peculiar Investment.

This incident has been related of Mr. Childs, and I believe it has never been printed. Stopping one of his head employes one day, Mr. Childs said: "You are not looking well. I think you must be working too hard."

"I am not feeling very well, Mr. Childs, that's a fact," was the answer, "but I guess I will be all right in a short time."

"How would you like to take a trip to Europe?" said Mr. Childs, smiling pleasantly.

"Well enough, sir," was the response; "but I cannot afford it."

"You can't afford it," said Mr. Childs, taking him by the arm, "if I pay your expenses and pay your salary to your family while you are gone, can't you?"

The result was the man spent two months in Europe and returned completely restored to health.

"That was one of the best investments I ever made," chuckled Mr. Childs, when the matter was called to his attention. "Why Mr. —— returned so much improved in health that he could do twice as much work as he could before he left. You see I was the real gainer by the transaction." One of Mr. Childs' characteristics was that he never seemed to take any credit to himself for doing a kind act.—New York Press.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HERE AND THERE.

Red is the Chinese lucky color.

Paris has 700,000 working women.

Italy has 117,000 women silk workers.

When the vote of a jury in Germany stands six to six the prisoner is acquitted.

It is proposed to erect a new building for the Chamber of Deputies in Paris to cost four and a half million francs. The present hall is so small that members are much crowded. There are to be a great many comforts and conveniences in the new chamber which are lacking in the present one, and are badly needed.

A single match requires from 1-200 to 1-100 of a grain of phosphorus for its production, yet the consumption of matches is so large that it is estimated that the total of 1,200 tons is less than the amount consumed in Europe in their manufacture.

A new insulator, which he calls dielectrine, has been used by Mr. Hurmuzscu in a number of electrical instruments exhibited to the French Physical society. It is a mixture of paraffin and sulphur, over both of which it has advantages, being harder and less easily melted than pure paraffin, and less hydroscopic and brittle than sulphur.

Kitasato, Koch's able Japanese pupil, who has gone back home on a snug allowance from his government of $45,000 to get started and $15,000 a year afterwards, is reported to be already treating consumption with remarkable success with tuberculin modified by himself.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has sent out a special train with two physicians who are are to cover the whole line to Chicago and vaccinate at each station all the switchmen, section men, gate keepers and other employes.

Artificial wood furniture, roofs, insulators, etc., are now made by burning magnesite together with wood, shavings, sawdust, cotton, hair or wool.

Between February, 1892, and November, 1893, there were 220 deaths in England due to taking carbolic acid. One hundred and seventy-four were suicides.

According to careful estimates, three hours of close study wear out the body more than a whole day of hard physical exertion.

The original making of the first baronet was, it appears, a purely commercial transaction. The motive which King James Sixth of Scotland and First of England had in view in the establishment of this new dignity was the settlement of the Province of Ulster, Ireland. Accordingly, every person created a baronet obliged himself to maintain thirty foot soldiers in Ireland for three years at the rate of 8 pence sterling money of England per diem; the wages of one whole year to be paid upon the passing of the patent. In return for this sum, which amounted to about £1,100, the party paying it was created a baronet, with remainder of his heirs, male, and precedence before all knights except Knights of the Garter.—Ex.

James Payn tells a story of a young poet who had his doubts whether his first volume would pay for itself. At last he wrote to the publisher to know the worst. "Let me know how many have gone off," he wrote in all modesty, "and what is the balance I owe you." The publisher wrote back: "Dear Sir—Your whole edition has gone off, leaving a balance of twenty pounds in your favor; check enclosed." The poet was in the seventh heaven, and yet not satisfied. He rushed to the publisher's to inquire who had bought the book—friends, enemies, Mudie, or who? "My dear sir," said the publisher, "I think you had better not ask." "Not ask? Why not? You wrote to say that the whole edition was sold; it must have been sold to somebody." "Pardon me, I wrote that it had 'gone off,' so it had, the whole of it. There was a fire in the warehouse and the contents were insured."

In the waters of the Red Sea the operation of the engines of a steamer for an hour means extreme physical suffering for passengers; for a day it would involve absolute torture. The wind which prevails every day is a hot, asphyxiating blast, and its continuous directions are from north to south toward the centre. As a result, every passing vessel is subjected to two days of almost intolerable heat, followed by two days of comparative comfort; but instances have been known of crowded liners being compelled, when travelling with the wind, to turn round and steam back for an hour or so, in order to give the passengers even a brief respite from the suffering induced by the dull, dead, unbearable atmosphere.

Concerning a paragraph lately printed in the New York Times on the alleged weakening influences of flowers, especially violets, upon the voices of singers, a correspondent writes that an evidence in favor of the assertion was had at the closing matinee in New York of the opera season. A very large and beautiful bunch of violets was handed to Nordica, who, with scant ceremony, thrust them instantly away from her, holding them behind her as she backed off the stage and reappearing to bow again without them. The incident was sufficiently marked to attract at least one person, and attests the assertion of the article referred to that singers have reason to dread the effect of the perfume of violets while singing a solo.

War Cries.

It was formerly the custom of almost every nation when joining in battle to begin the attack with loud shouts, called cries of war, or of arms. These shouts were intended to terrify the enemy, to occupy soldiers, and prevent them from hearing the shouts of their opponents. In these cries every nation, and almost every leader, had their peculiar word or sentence, which also served as a kind of watch-word to distinguish friend from foe. Cries of arms were likewise used to rally broken squadrons, especially when their banner was in danger. The English cry was "St. George." This was in such estimation that a military writer, Davis, in the beginning of the 17th century, inserts the observance of it among the military laws, to the obedience of which he would have all soldiers sworn. "Item," says he, "that all soldiers entering the battle, assault, skirmish, or other action of arms, shall have for their common cry and word 'St. George! St. George! forward or upon them! St. George!' whereupon the soldier is much comforted, and the enemy dismayed by calling to mind the ancient valor of England, which with that name had been so often victorious; therefore, he that shall maliciously omit it shall be punished for his obstancy." Although the cry "St. George!" has been long disused, war-cries are still kept up. English sailors constantly accompany their first broadside with three huzzahs, styled by them three cheers. And some modern military officers, particularly Wolfe, recommended on charging the enemy with fixed bayonets, to give a loud, warlike shout. Sir James Ware says the ancient war-cry was "Fanah! Fanah!" In latter ages each clan made use of a different cry, most of them terminating in the word "Ahoc," derived from an obsolete Irish expression, signifying "come," or "business." The war-cry of the Spaniards was "A'mah!" that of the French "Mont Joye, St. Denis!" but at present the latter, in attack, cry "Tue! Tue!"

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RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND (READ DOWN.)

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Victoria.
	Ar. / Lv.	Ar. / Lv.	
VICTORIA	9 30 A M / 9 40 A M	2 30 P M / 2 40 P M	
HILLSIDE	9 44 A M / 9 45 A M	2 44 P M / 2 45 P M	2
ESQUIMALT	9 50 A M / 9 55 A M	2 50 P M / 2 55 P M	4
GOLDSTREAM	9 54 A M / 9 55 A M	2 54 P M / 2 55 P M	5
SUMMIT SIDING	9 57 A M / 9 58 A M	2 57 P M / 2 58 P M	7
SELWYN LAKE	10 01 A M / 10 02 A M	3 01 P M / 3 02 P M	9
COBBLE HILL	10 07 A M / 10 08 A M	3 07 P M / 3 08 P M	14
MOSTLAKE	10 11 A M / 10 12 A M	3 11 P M / 3 12 P M	18
DUNCANS	10 20 A M / 10 21 A M	3 20 P M / 3 21 P M	24
SOMENOS	10 28 A M / 10 29 A M	3 28 P M / 3 29 P M	31
CHEMAINUS	10 45 A M / 10 46 A M	3 45 P M / 3 46 P M	45
OYSTER BAY	10 54 A M / 10 55 A M	3 54 P M / 3 55 P M	54
NANAIMO	11 10 A M / 11 20 A M	4 10 P M / 4 20 P M	70
WELLINGTON	11 30 A M / 11 40 A M	4 30 P M / 4 40 P M	76

NORTH BOUND (READ DOWN.)

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Victoria.
	Ar. / Lv.	Ar. / Lv.	
WELLINGTON	8 00 A M / 8 10 A M	2 00 P M / 2 10 P M	
NANAIMO	8 30 A M / 8 40 A M	2 30 P M / 2 40 P M	6
OYSTER BAY	8 47 A M / 8 48 A M	2 47 P M / 2 48 P M	15
CHEMAINUS	8 56 A M / 8 57 A M	2 56 P M / 2 57 P M	24
SOMENOS	9 13 A M / 9 14 A M	3 13 P M / 3 14 P M	37
DUNCANS	9 21 A M / 9 22 A M	3 21 P M / 3 22 P M	44
MOSTLAKE	9 30 A M / 9 31 A M	3 30 P M / 3 31 P M	51
COBBLE HILL	9 34 A M / 9 35 A M	3 34 P M / 3 35 P M	55
SELWYN LAKE	9 37 A M / 9 38 A M	3 37 P M / 3 38 P M	57
SUMMIT SIDING	9 41 A M / 9 42 A M	3 41 P M / 3 42 P M	61
GOLDSTREAM	9 44 A M / 9 45 A M	3 44 P M / 3 45 P M	63
ESQUIMALT	9 48 A M / 9 49 A M	3 48 P M / 3 49 P M	65
HILLSIDE	9 54 A M / 9 55 A M	3 54 P M / 3 55 P M	67
VICTORIA	10 00 A M / 10 10 A M	4 00 P M / 4 10 P M	71

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

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Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

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H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,
Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
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9 15 pm	Lv	22	... Seattle ...	1 Lv	1 45 pm
12 30 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38 Lv	10 30 am
2 30 am	Ar	110	... Victoria ...	M 1 Lv	7 30 am

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Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

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THE SEAL ARBITRATION.

Sir Richard Cartwright's Remarks on the Paris Award.

OTTAWA GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

The Moral Victory for Canada, the Material Victory for Uncle Sam—A Graphic History of the Dispute.

Ottawa, March 17.—In the debate on the address in ryply to the speech from the throne Sir Richard Cartwright, following Sir John Thompson, made a speech which has caused a great deal of favorable comment upon its vigor and originality. He first remarked upon the levity with which the premier had treated important subjects, and then commented on the late date at which parliament had been summoned. Coming to the Behring sea arbitration, Sir Richard said he had read the award many times, and many of the speeches that had been delivered by the eminent counsel on that occasion, and the opinion which he had formed was that not one of the three principal parties had come out of the business with credit or honor. After criticizing the high-handed and arbitrary manner in which the United States government had seized Canadian ships and imprisoned Canadian sailors when found on the high seas, he declared that he could not refrain from saying that the conduct of the British government was open to almost equal censure. For the year 1886, the apathy of the British government had considerable excuse. The place was distant and the facts required to be verified. But after the first year and perhaps the second, he was not prepared to admit, looking the whole matter through, that the British government did their duty to their Canadian subjects in this matter of the Behring sea award. Eight years had passed since Canadian ships, sailing under the British flag, were violently and arbitrarily seized while pursuing their legal calling on the high seas, and to this day not one particle of compensation has, through any remonstrance of the British government, been granted to the Canadians to indemnify them for the wrongs they had sustained. The sole and only justification which could be urged in defence of the British government was the perversity and wrongheadedness which marked the conduct of the present government and their predecesors in all their dealings with the United States for the past eight years. What occurred at Paris was the fitting and natural climax of their policy toward the United States during the past eight years. That policy might be defined in these words:—It was first to bluster and snarl and then to cringe. What was the award? It declares that the United States had not a leg to stand upon, moral or legal. It shows clearly and distinctly, in the facts detailed in the appender to this award, that Canadian ships were illegally seized, that Canadian subjects were illegally imprisoned, and that the trade of Canada, so far as regards one important provision, was arbitrarily interfered with and stopped for no less a period than eight years. Now, what results should follow from these facts laid down by these arbitrators? In all reason and conscience two results should folow most assuredly: first of all, that the United States should be ordered to make compensation for the wrong done, and next, the Canadians should be free thenceforward to follow their legal occupation. What was the result? The result was this most lame and important conclusion, that whereas Canada had been within her legal rights all through, that whereas the United States had been wholly without warrant for anything they did, nevertheless that from the date of that award Canadians are forbidden to hunt in Behring sea, except for a few short weeks, during the rest of the time the sea being shut up by ice; that a tract of 30,000 square miles is set apart out of Behring sea as an exclusive reserve for the United States, within which no Canadian sealer dare enter at any time. More than that, not merely is this reserve established in Behring sea, but Canadians are forbidden to hunt in the Pacific, except under restrictions which will practically be a thing of the past. The result of it all might be summed up, that Canada had got the shells and the United States get the oysters. He did not pretend to say that newspaper correspondents were always accurate in their reports, especially at the conference at Paris, but he recollected seeing certain statements which led him to the suspicion that during a great part of the time the conference was in progress the Minister of Justice slept, while the United States commissioners were very wide awake. He thought the award might have been boiled down into a few lines of plain English, so as to read as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the United States,—You are utterly in the wrong and you know it; you have not a shadow of a claim, morally or legally, to interfere with these Canadians; but you represent a very great power, which must be humored. So, while we must for very shame sake decide against you on the legal merits of the question, we will annex such regulations as will give you everything you desire, and we will not hurt your feelings by even hinted at compensation for your very high-handed proceedings." Then turning to the unhappy residents of Canada, the officer delivering the award should have proceeded as follows: —"Now, as to you Canadians; you have all the right on your side no doubt, but you are only a dependency, whose good-will or ill-will is of no sort of importance to us, and, what is more, your suzerain State has very solid reasons of her own for wishing to keep on good terms with the United States, so you will please understand that you are to have a moral victory and the United States a material one. Go home and meditate on the great truth underlying Mr. Lowell's celebrated dictum as to the position of the United States in a similar case: 'We are a bigger nation, and so our rights air bigger.' You know you have been told if a man goes to law with you for your cloak let him have your coat also—so, as the United States have claimed the Behring Sea, let them have the Pacific ocean, too—and pay your own costs."

Sir Richard defied any plain, straight forward man to say whether that version was not the true and literal one. He admitted that it was a very important gain to Canada to have subjects of dispute and difficulty between her and the United States removed from the political arena. But it was a very gross error of judgment on the part of the Canadian government to consent to become parties to the arbitration without securing these two conditions—first of all, that our rights on the Atlantic coast should have been considered by these arbitrators simultaneously with our rights on the Pacific coast, and, next, that the broad outlines of the principles upon which compensation should be awarded to our people for the wrongs they had suffered should be passed upon by the arbitrators; and he would tell the Minister of Justice that had he fully appreciated the importance of the position it would have been infinitely better for Canada not to have been represented at all on that occasion or to have conceded what the United States originally asked. He did not arraign the hon. gentleman for purposely or dishonestly or designedly betraying the interests of this country, but he did arraign him and his friends for utter lack of statesmanship in the whole conduct of this matter.

"Now, sir," said Sir Richard, "the truth of the matter is this: Our rights in Behring Sea have been to all intents and purposes given away by reason of the mismanagement and folly which were displayed by hon. gentlemen opposite in their dealings on the other side of the continent, with the people of the United States."

After criticising the course of the Imperial government in the Behring Sea difficulty, he went on to say that when the history of the transactions which had taken place came to be written it would read something like this:—

1886—United States seize Canadian sealers in open sea, 70 miles from shore. British government take no proceedings in consequence of the foolish conduct of the Canadian government to the American fishing boats on the Atlantic coast.

1887—The same proceedings continue. The British government are too busy sending Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to Washington to reconstruct the Canadian cabinet, and to assure the United States government that the mutual interests of Great Britain and the United States are too important to be jeopardized for a few codfish.

1888—Same proceedings continue. The British government do not wish to interfere. The presidential election and twisting the British lion's tail considered quite a national pastime at such periods.

1889—Same proceedings continue. British government waiting till the new American government have time to look into the question.

1890—Same proceedings continue. Canadian government unwilling to disturb the position owing to a political exigencies having compelled them to state that they are confident of making a most favorable reciprocity treaty with the United States.

1891—Same proceedings continue. This year the Canadian government are busy apologizing to the American government for statements they were compelled to make in 1890.

1892—Apparently the high contracting parties had put their heads together and made preparations for practically selling these troublesome Canadians.

1893—The bargain and sale was completed; Canada was sold but not paid for.

Continuing, Sir Richard said:—"My hon. friend (Mr. Laurier), before recess, alluded wittily to a certain famous scene from a certain famous French comedy, where a certain courteous cook invited his poultry to come together to consider with what sauce they were prefer to be eaten. Sir, I am going to push the parallel a little further. We were treated, I admit, on this occasion a little more courteously than this most courteous cook treated his poultry, because we were allowed to send over two of our poultry and practically to assist in the composition of the sauce wherewith we were to be cooked. Now, sir, it is a source of unfeigned pleasure to see that these two animals have been returned to us at any rate safe and sound. The elder bird, I am bound to say, looks even sleeker and smugger and more sanctimonious than of yore; while as for his pretty companion, he has come back to us with a ribbon tied around his neck to inform us of what we know pretty well without any special information from him, how thoroughly and completely the auser Canadensis was first plucked and then cooked by the arbitrators, and what an excellent vehicle the arbitration sauce was for his consumption." (Laughter.)

The lesson which Sir Richard drew from the result of the arbitration was the utter uselessness of the people of Canada relying upon English intervention in any shape or form. What Canada required to-day, he said, was the right to settle her disputes with the United States after her own fashion, and the right to send her own accredited representative to Washington and responsible to Canada alone. He went on: —"While maintaining our connection with Great Britain we should have the right to demand and ought to demand a free hand to settle our difficulties with the United States, with any other people on this continent, at least in our own fashion and according to our own way. While I will go as far as any man to obtain the friendship of the United States for Canada and the mother country, I desire it to be done by fair and honorable means, and I tell hon. gentlemen opposite that this is not the way to win it. I repeat again, that to conciliate does not mean to crouch, and that the worst possible way of seeking the friendship of the United States is to bluster and then to cringe." (Applause.)

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Lactated Food is the purest in composition; it is the most easily assimilated; it gives great digestive vigor; it makes baby happy, hearty and strong.

Lactated Food has saved the lives of thousands of little ones who were wasting away under other forms of diet. No diarrhœa, dysentery or cholera infantum can exist where Lactated Food is used.

Books of the Middle Ages.

The first harbinger of the great change that was to come over the making of books I take to be the production in Italy of most beautifully written copies of the Latin classics. These are very often highly ornamented; and at first not only do they imitate (very naturally) the severe hands of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, but even (though a long way off) the interlacing ornament of that period. In these books (he writing, it must be said, is in its kind, far more beautiful that the ornament. There were so many written and pictured books produced in the fifteenth century that space quite fails me to write of them as their great merit deserves. In the middle of the century an invention, in itself trifling, was forced upon Europe, by the growing demand for more and cheaper books. Guttenberg somehow got hold of punches, matrices, the adjustable mould, and so of cast movable type; Schoeffer, Mentelin, and the rest of them caught up the art with the energy and skill so characteristic of the medieval craftsman. The new German art spread like wildfire into every country in Europe; and in a few years written books had become mere toys for the immensely rich. Yet the scribe, the rubricator, and the illuminator died hard. Decorated written books were produced in great numbers after printing had become common; by far the greater number of these were Books of Hours, very highly ornamented and much pictured. Their style is as definite as any of the former ones, but it has now gone off the road of logical consistency; for divorce has taken place between the picture-work and the ornament. Often the pictures are exquisitely finished miniatures belonging to the best schools of painting of the day; but often also, they are clearly the work of men to fill up a space, and having no interest in their work save livelihood. The ornament never fell quite so low as that, though as ornament it is not very "distinguished," and often, especially in the latest books, scarcely adds to the effect on the page of the miniature to which it is subsidiary.—William Morris, in the Magazine of Art, London.

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We, the Assignees of Henry Saunders' Estate, beg to notify the public that we have made arrangements whereby the business will be carried on as usual by the said Henry Saunders, and we sincerely hope that his friends and customers will liberally support him in his old established business.

R. P. RITHET,
WM. WILSON,
C. F. TODD,
Assignees of Estate of Henry Saunders.
mar22-wd w1t

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The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.
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Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.
Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

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A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight mile from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 92 Third street Victoria

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Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

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Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

LACROSSE.

MAINLAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Those who will represent the Mainland on the B. C. lacrosse teams that are to play at San Francisco on April 2nd are: Vancouver—E. Quigley, D. Smith, J. Quann, W. Quann, K. Campbell, R. Ralph, T. Spain, F. Miller. Westminster—C. S. Campbell, C. Snell, J. Lewis, A. B. Mackenzie, W. W. Dalgleish, H. J. Peele, H. L. Edmonds, A. McDonell, P. Peele and H. Ryal.

THE RING.

A SOCIETY SCRAP.

Omaha, Neb., March 27.—Irving Gardner, son of the dean of the Trinity cathedral, and Harry Colpetzer, son of a lumberman, fought twenty rounds in regulation prize ring style on Sunday night, the result of rivalry over an Omaha "society" girl. The ring was pitched in the billiard room of the home of Colpetzer and the few persons who were present saw the son of the dean knocked out in the twentieth round. Both are proficient boxers. The first five rounds were uneventful. In the ninth round Colpetzer swung his left on Gardner's ear, and countered on his heart. Gardner feinted with his left and landed on his opponent's eye. After this the fighting was wary and many brilliant rallies ended without harm to either man. In the nineteenth round, Colpetzer rushed Gardner into the corner and swung in on his ear. This dazed the latetr and he was only saved by the call of time. The twentieth and last round was a fierce one. Colpetzer reached his rival's nose, and received a stinging blow on the mouth in return. There was a clinch, a break-away, and another rush, and Gardner was knocked down by an upper cut on the chin. He failed to respond when time was called and was counted out. The matter in dispute was finally settled by this contest, and "society" circles are ringing with the affair.

FOOTBALL.

HOW B. C. WON THE GAME.

The San Francisco Examiner of last Saturday thus describes the interesting game of Rugby played between Oregon and British Columbia on Good Friday, and won by the Canadians:

Fifteen sturdy representatives of Oregon played a game of Rugby football yesterday with a like number of Canadians from British Columbia, and the Oregonians showed that they were not webfooted. They let the ball slip between their toes so frequently that the Canadians had the game almost to themselves during most of the play. The Canadians were small, thick-set wiry fellows and they seemed to play all together. It was a splendid exhibition of what team play can do and the ball was kept going with a rush from the start to the finish. The Oregonians were every bit as good players individually, but they lacked that harmony and co-operation which characterized the Canadian team.

The game took place on the Recreation grounds at the Fair. A crowd of enthusiastic footballers lined the fence and made up for deficiency in numbers by the yells they gave vent to whenever a particularly good play was made.

The Oregon team appeared on the field attired in white and red, and when they lined up they looked a pretty hard eleven to beat. The positions they took were: Back, A. Ellsworth, three-quarter backs, N. P. Naley, N. Holt, J. H. Smith; half-backs, W. B. Laswell, C. McDonrell; forwards, F. F. Alexander, P. H. Blyth (captain), S. G. Bowley, L. L. Page, M. E. Thornton, J. Latta, V. Smith, E. Dosch and E. W. Clark.

The Canadians wore white and blue suits with a small shield bearing the St. Andrew's and St. George's crosses on their sweaters. They were: Back, Pettigrew; three-quarter backs, Webster, Bramford, Woodward (captain); half-backs, Nien, P. White; forwards, Nien, Wilson, Alexander, Graham, Duffy, Tiester Langley, Gibson and Sidey. They won the toss.

Referee Gardner, the man with the variegated coat, put the ball in position and blew his whistle. Then the battle began with a vim that threatened to lay every one of the players up in the hospital. There was no abatement to the rush until the whistle sounded at the close of the game. Old footballers say it was the most spirited game that has ever been played in California. White of the Canadians got the ball almost as soon as it was started, and he took it down to the Oregon goal safely tucked under his arm with a speed that bowled over two or three of the Oregonians who attempted to tackle him. He wound up at the bottom of a pyramid near the touch-line and the ball went cavorting back across the field over and under heaps of scrambling players.

Back the Canadians brought the ball and over the touch-line it went, with White on top of it. A try was allowed, and Woodward, the famous kicker of British Columbia, scored a goal.

This put the Oregonians on their mettle and they took a hitch in their abbreviated trousers and swore to do or die. At it they went again and the ball had a lively time. White got the leather in his possession and was making a brave run home, when Blyth caught him by the neck of his shirt. There was a rip and a cloud of dust and White emerged without his upper garment, but still with the ball. Blyth stuck to the shirt, but he could not catch the fleeing Canadian. After that White kept as far away from the grand stand as the playing would permit until his friends brought him an extra shirt to cover his shoulders and blushes.

Half time came without any more points being scored by either side. As soon as time was called the Oregonians started the ball off with a rush. Alexander of British Columbia received a tug, and again their famous kicker scored a goal. This put fresh vigor into the Canadians and an equal amount of combative determination into the Oregonians, and from that on to the end of the game the players and ballmen, enveloped in a cloud of dust, from which the ball and a few players would sometimes emerge, only to dive back into it and smash each other and the ball to the utmost of their ability, but always with the greatest good nature and sympathetic feeling for wounds and bruises.

Slowly the Canadians forced the ball towards the Oregon line and stubbornly the advance was fought, but to no avail, for another try was secured by the British Columbians. Pettigrew took a kick, but failed to send the ball through the posts. In the next scrimmage Hall of the Oregonians got the ball and carried it flying toward the Canadians' goal. He made a hard struggle and his efforts brought out a great cheer for the spectators. He lost it, however, but Blyth recovered the ball and brought it back almost to the touch line.

Then the battle raged. The players piled themselves in a pramid, with the ball at the bottom. It was simply a test of physical strength, with very little chance of the ball escaping from the center of the cluster of feet at the base of the human pile. Slowly the pyramid surged back and forth, to and from the Canadians' club line, and the ball moved with the center of the cluster of feet.

Suddenly there was an upheaval and out the ball flew. Bowley of the Oregonians captured it and a try was entered up to their side. Blyth took a kick at it, and the try was increased to a goal. Five minutes remained and the game was contested with a vim that added several pieces of plaster to the players, but beyond that nothing was gained by either side, and the battle closed with the Canadians victors by 23 to 10.

CALIFORNIA ALSO BEATEN.

San Francisco, March 26.—The last of the three important interstate and international Rugby football matches arranged by the athletic auxiliary committee of the Midwinter fair and California Rugby Football Union was contested on Saturday on the recreation grounds at the fair, British Columbia winning from California by a score of 5 to 0.

The ball was as much in the California quarter as it was in the visitors' throughout the first half, and no play of prominence occurred. The local fifteen beat their opponents in the scrimmages. Halftime was called with no points scored on either side, and on resuming each team thought its chances most rosy. In the second half British Columbia gained the try, which resulted in its only goal, through a most glaring mistake by a California player. The play was just over the centre on the left wing of the field, and a British Columbia player picked the ball up as it came out of a scrimmage and took a running drop kick. The ball went high up and was descending straight into the arms of W. Gray, the California fullback. Gray was only three yards from the goal when, just as the ball fell into his arms, A. G. Sheath, the California three-quarter back, dashed up at full speed, eager to mark the ball. The result was that the ball fell to the ground and was pounced on by Nean, a smart Canadian forward, who forced his way through the forwards of his opponents, now on on the ball, and just managed by the barest of bare endeavors to cross the touch line. He fell with the Californian and his fellow forwards on him, and it was doubted for a while whether he had succeeded in touching down. Referee Gardner, however, declared that he had, and allowed a try. Capt. Woodward, of British Columbia, essayed the kick and, amid British Columbia cheers, the ball crossed the bar.

Pettigrew, the British Columbia fullback, is a kicker of ability. Time after time, when the ball came down to him alone he sent it back well up towards the Californias' goal. Alexander, Jacob Nien, and Duffy were the three forwards of the British Columbians, who played well, and their team mates White and Nien, at halfback, were of the greatest service.

GOLF.

The meeting of Victoria Golf club, which was to have been held on Wednesday (to-morrow), has been postponed. Further notice will be given.

WRESTLING.

M'LEOD'S BIG CONTRACT.

San Francisco, March 27.—Another match has been arranged between Tom McMahon and Dan McLeod. The local man undertakes to down the Detroiter three times in one hour of continuous wrestling, catch-as-catch-can style. If McMahon shall secure one fall during the hour he will be entitled to the match. The affair will take place in the early part of next month.

THE TURF.

LENICHAM WON.

London, March 27.—The Lincolnshire handicap was run to-day, and was won by Lenicham.

YACHTING.

WALES WINS ONCE MORE.

Nice, March 27.—To-day's race in the International regatta was won by the Britannia. The Prince of Wales was on board the Britannia.

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WHEAT, HAY, MILL FEED, Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

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Tinkering With the Constitution.

Washington, D.C., March 27.—The house committee on judiciary to-day tabled a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution acknowledging the supreme authority of Almighty God in the affairs of men and nations.

Successfully Warmed.

East Braintree, Mass., March 27.—By an explosion of dynamite to-day at Newmonatiquo schoolhouse, four men were injured. The explosion was the result of warming the cartridges preparatory to blasting.

French Spies in England.

Birmingham, March 27.—The Post in a special despatch from London says it has good authority for the allegation that persons acting on behalf of the French government have succeeded in obtaining at Whitehall details of the plans of the proposed new works at Gibraltar. The despatch adds that an inquiry has been ordered.

Spanish Rioters.

Madrid, March 27.—A mob of unemployed men paraded the streets of San Lucar de Barrameda yesterday, plundered shops, smashed windows and destroyed considerable property. The military finally dispersed the crowd and restored order. Many of the rioters were hurt, but none seriously.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Fashionable spring millinery, cheap.

DIED.

LEMAY-POUDRIER—Died this morning, at Quesnelle, Omer Lemay-Poudrier, aged 32, a native of Quebec.

MEDANA—At his residence, 116 Menzie street, on the 26th inst. Romolo Medana, a native of this city, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 10 a.m., from the residence as above, and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 10:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Louise from New Westminster—Mrs Jagers and family, Miss A Smith, Mayor Hoy, W J Robinson, J Brown, J A Thompson, A J McColl, Jas Punch, T Allice, Prof Austin, Lieut Templeman, J Peters, J Moyle, G E Parker, T Foster, H J Robertson.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—F J Calef, S E Willis and wife, G Smart, A Graham, G L Bickell, W C Pope, Dr A R Baker and wife, C P Maerneyer, J H Smithson, J H Noble, J E Bassett, J M Kellie, E E Bosh, H S Mufflin, N B Staples, T F Dwyer, J L Campbell, J Kirkup, F E Mendell, Miss E Ross, H M Kennedy, H Draper, Miss S Huson and sister, W A Dwyer, J R Francis, S Wilson and wife, L Iroof, Leslie Cullom, C C Essex, E Dwyer and wife, R L Fox, E W Adams and wife.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Louise from New Westminster—J H Brown, John Tollick, Cullin & F, Rer C P Pigemont, F F Raitt, J M Horn, J Conlin, B C Cattle Co, Nicholles & R, Hartman & Co, Vic Transfer Co, Vis T & D Co, Lenz & Leiser.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Order Findlay, Dunham & Bard Co, Jno Partridge, B Williams & Co, S Reid, G J Wilson, J Hutcheson & Co, Shore & Anderson, Wilson Bros, H P Moodey, E G Prior & Co, McGuigan & McFarley, Geo Beveridge, Major & Eldridge, M J Francks, Sere & Co, Marvin & Tilton, Wilson Bros, C A Lombard & Co, M & L Young, Peter Kenemedel, Simon Leiser, Fred Carne, jr, Weeks & Robson.

Scrofula

is Disease Germs living in the Blood and feeding upon its Life. Overcome these germs with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists, 50c. & $1.

THE NEW LINE

Of Life Insurance, Or Natural Premium.

Which is the better and cheaper form? The old line or the new?

Massachusetts Benefit Life Association

Has written in the first fifteen years of its history four times as much insurance as the Mutual Life; seven times as much as the New York Life in the corresponding period, without any foreign business. Only first-class risks. Full security with the government. 40,000 members. $125,000,000 insurance in force. $9,000,000 paid in losses. $2,000,000 cash surplus. All policies are incontestable after three years. Insured may at any time after one year apply his dividends to the payment of his premiums, or draw them in cash. There is no restriction upon residence or travel. You may collect one half the face of your policy in cash in case of permanent disability.

Agents wanted, to whom good terms will be given. Apply by mail to

G. G. BIGGER,

mr21 Provincial Manager, Vancouver, B.C.

WE HAVE THEM!

Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue.
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

The Leading Grocers.

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

NOTICE

There will be an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Theatre Company at the Board of Trade Building on Wednesday, March 28th, inst., at 11 o'clock a.m.

L. T. BOSCOWITZ, Secretary.

mar24-td

NOTICE.

The 72nd drawing for an approproation in the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 30th of March, 1894, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing. By order

B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

mar24-td

DR. BAKER'S Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

OFFICE, 98 YATES ST.,

Over Cochrane & Munn's Drug Store Entrance Yates Street.

Hard Times

And how to improve them. By keeping your money at home and using

PENDRAY'S

ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.
BLACKING, 5c. per tin.
EXTRACT OF SOAP, 2 pkgs. for 25c., 5 lbs. for 50c. (This is the finest Washing Powder in the market.)
DOMINION STOVE POLISH, 5c. per block.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

LIMITED.

Agricultural Implements.
Builders Hardware.
Paints and Oils.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The Stanley House.

JUST ARRIVED

6 CASES New Spring Goods

CONSISTING OF

75 Pieces Fancy Prints,
20 Pieces Dress Tweeds,
25 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods,
1 Case Cashmere Hose,
1 Case Dress Trimmings and Braids,
Silks, Cravenette Cloths,
Black Dress Goods, Muslins, Embroideries,
Etc., Etc.

These are the very Newest Goods in the market. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

A Beautiful Gown.

It is a frequent experience with ladies that when the dress is bought with care, and made with taste, some indefinable thing is lacking to give it the perfect touch of beauty. It is the supplying of this that has made

PRIESTLEY'S DRESS FABRICS

universally esteemed. Priestley's Black Dress Goods, made in Henriettas, Crape Cloths, etc., are such a cunning and effective blend of silk and wool that when the dress is made it drapes in perfect gracefulness, giving to the figure that charm without which the costliest dress that Worth ever made is a mere distress.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

WHOLESALE PRICES

DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.

They are THE BEST Ever Offered

You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition?

PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are required for the erection of a frame residence to be built on Wilkinson road, Victoria District. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office, where tenders will be received up till 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, March 31st, 1894. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. GERHARD TIARKS, Architect.

39½ Government St., March 26th, 1894.

SING KEE,

34 Herald Street. Victoria, B.C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at short est notice. Contracts taken m1-tf

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

English Tobaccos

25 CENTS A SCREW.
3,000 PACKETS ARRIVED.

MORRIS',

Colonist Block.